

File No. 3


ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, Canning Lane, NEW DELHI-110001

SUBJECT GENERAL COUNCIL

YEAR 1994

2

AITUC DIGITAL ARCHIVE - 2021

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24th Oct 96

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hal Salam.

Due to unavoidable reasons,
I cannot be participating in the
General Council Meeting. Please
pardon me for this. I, however,
consent to the proposed

amendment in the
AITUC Constitution.
Regards.

Yours Comradely
Saras Hattar of the
S. Council Members
of AITUC.

भारत इन्डिया POST CARD

15

भारत
INDIA

RECEIVED



For To General Secretary
AITUC

27 NOV 1986

A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

New Delhi

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अखिल - भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
General Secretary : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. General Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

14 NOV 96

To:

- Sent to 2/9/96* *ac file*
- 1) Prime minister. (8)
 - 2) Labour minister (12)
 - 3) Finance minister (5)
 - 4) Textile minister (2)
 - 5) Coal minister (1)
 - 6) Agricultural minister (1)
 - 7) Minister for mines (1)
 - 8) Human Resources Minister (1)
 - 9) Industries minister (8)
 - 10) CM of MP (1)
 - 11) CM of Karnataka (1)
 - 12) Director ILO (1)

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith the Resolutions adopted in the General Council Meeting of the AITUC held on 2-4 Nov 96 in New Delhi.

We request you to take needful action on the same and kindly keep us informed of the decisions taken.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(H. MAHADEVAN)

SECRETARY

Encl: Resolutions on:

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI - 1

President : M.S. Krishnan,
General Secy : A. B. Bardhan
Dy. General Secy: B.D. Jochir

3/94

IMPORTANT MEETING NOTICE

Dated 16-9-1996.

To

All Members of the General Council of
the All India Trade Union Congress
(including All Office Bearers)

Dear Comrades,

Sub: - Meeting of the General Council of AITUC
2-3-4 November 1996, at New Delhi.

In accordance with the provisions of AITUC Constitution the Secretariat has decided to convene a meeting of the General Council in New Delhi, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 2-3-4th Nov. 96, in New Delhi. The exact venue of the meeting will be intimated later.

It is proposed to commence the meeting at 11.00 A.M. sharp. The Working Committee of AITUC will have a brief meeting at 10.00 A.M. at the same place to finalise the agenda for the General Council Meeting. The agenda proposed, besides usual preliminaries, is as follows:-

- (1) General Secretary's Report on developments and activities since the last General Council Session;
- (2) Organisational matters, including TUR and probable amendments to the AITUC Constitution (which may be notified in due course)
- (3) Future / pending - campaigns and struggles necessitated by the new situation.
- (4) Any other matter with Presidium's permission.

Comrades who desire any Railway Bookings to be made for them, must immediately inform the Centre about the same along with the amount required for the purpose. Otherwise it will be difficult to help them in the matter.

Efforts are being made to fix up suitable accommodation for the General Council Members and Office-bearers. If possible prior intimation about the same would be sent, at least, to the State Centres of AITUC.

Comrades are requested to ensure their stay in New Delhi till the full Agenda of the meeting is over

With cordial fraternal greetings,

Yours comradely,

(B. D. Joshi)

Deputy General Secretary.

Note: It is hoped that full preparations are being made to observe the All India Demands Day on the 27th Sep. 96, in accordance with the call given by the Sponsoring Committee of TUC (about which State Centres have already been intimated)

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91-11-3386 437

3/94
TEL. 33 87 320

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24-Canning Lane, N.Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : M.S.Krishnan
GEN.SECY. : A.B.BARDHAN
DY.GEN.SECY.: B.D.Joshi

August 10, 1996,

CIRCULAR

ALL THE GENERAL SECRETARIES OF THE
STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC

Dear Comrade,

On 15.8.96 the All India Trade Union Congress will bring out a Special Independence Day number of the Trade Union Record.

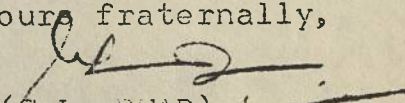
Vide our Circular dated 18.7.96 we solicited advertisements for this Special Issue. Copies of the printed appeal as well as Tariff Card for this purpose were forwarded to you with above circular.

Kindly rush advertisements from your State/ organisations for publication in the Special issue of T.U.R.

The advertisement and cheque may kindly be addressed to Trade Union Record.
C/o AITUC Office,
24-Canning Lane,
New Delhi -110001.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(G.L. DHAR)
SECRETARY

Copy forwarded for Special attention

to the following comrades who made commitments in the Working Committee to obtain advertisements. Kindly rush advertisements immediately.

1. Com. Deshkar, Nagpur - Rs.5000/-
2. " Krishna Modi, SKMS, Western Coal, Pathakhera, Distt. Batur (M.P.) - Rs.5000/-
3. " S.S.Thiagarajan, Gen.Secretary, Tamilnadu STUC -Rs.10,000/-
4. " T.M.Aboo, Port & Dock, Cochin, - Rs.2,000/-
5. " H.Mahadevan, Secretary, AITUC - Rs.10,000/-
6. " Ramendra Kumar & Shafique Khan, United Coal Workers' Union, - Rs.10,000/-
7. " Nageswara Rao, Gen.Secretary, AP State AITUC - Rs.5,000/-
8. " D.K.Panda, Orissa, State AITUC - Rs.2,000/-.

3/94

All India Trade Union Congress

Report to the General Council Session

2nd to 4th November, 1996
New Delhi - 110 001

Campaign for enactment of law for Construction workers: Besides actively associating itself with the joint campaign to secure legislative protection for construction workers, AITUC independently undertook actions for the purpose.

An all-India Protest Day was observed on 26.2.96 demanding suitable amendment of the bill pending before the Parliament. The campaign still continues since the legislation enacted by the Govt. fails to fully safeguard the interests of construction workers.

Campaign against privatisation of Bailadilla iron ore mines and Sukhindia Chrome mines : The campaign is being persistently carried on through various means and at different levels.

Campaign in support of ILO initiative on protection to home-based workers and AITUC's participation in 83rd Session of ILO in Geneva. The AITUC representative, included in the official delegation after a long time, lent full support in the Conference to adoption of a Convention on protection of Home-based workers on the same footing as employees/workers in other industries/services. Com. Joshi represented the AITUC.

South Asian Consultations on Social clause, organised by Nepalese Trade Unions. Com. K.L.Mahendra participated in this important consultation meet which was also attended by delegations from Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. The consultation resulted in drawing up of an important document "South Asian Charter on Labour Rights".

Pre-budget and post-budget discussions with the Finance Minister (Mr. Chidambaram) and with the P.M. Besides the usual pre-budget discussions with the Union Finance Minister, discussions this year were also held with the Prime Minister. AITUC delegation led by the General Secretary, Com. A.B.Bardhan discussed various aspects of the social and economic situation as it affects the working people, submitting a written memorandum. Post-budget discussions on the affect of the Union budget, etc. were a new feature. AITUC' analysis of the effects of the Budget was presented to the Finance Minister by the Dy. General Secretary, Com. B.D.Joshi.

Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee and the 33rd Indian Labour Conference

The SLC meeting merely discussed the agenda for the ILC. The main item on the agenda comprised officially drafted amendments to the I.D.Act, besides the issue of a national minimum wage. Our representatives, Com. Joshi and Mahendra' opposed the officially proposed amendments as anti-working class, while putting forth concrete and positive suggestions in favour of fixing a compulsory floor-level national minimum wage besides a higher minimum wage considering the situation in different states and regions of the country.

The ILC, convened on 24-25th October was attended by AITUC delegation led by the General Secretary, Com. A.B. Bardhan besides Coms. Joshi and Mahendra, with Coms.Mahadevan and Sachdev as advisers. Earlier two comprehensive notes explaining the views of AITUC on amendments to the I.D.Act and detailed proposals for radical restructuring of the BIFR inorder to convert it into a genuine instrument for revival/rehabilitation of sick industrial units/undertakings, were submitted to the Labour and Finance Ministries. Another memorandum criticising the Govt. for failing to place on the ILC's agenda burning issues of the working class and drawing the Labour Minister's pointed attention to the main issues and problems, which the Govt. has to attend to, was submitted. The contents of all these documents have either already been published in the TUR, or will be published in its very next issue.

As bluntly pointed out by the leader of AITUC delegation, the ILC is steadily being deprived of its importance prestige and authority as the main forum for tripartite discussions and conclusions on vital issues concerning - Industrial relations which contribute to evolution of a sound and positive labour

Introductory remarks

This meeting of the General Council is being held almost full one year after the councils last meeting, held in Hyderabad on 31st October, & 1,2nd November, 1995. The intervening period saw the situation in the country giving rise to unprecedented social and political tensions arising out of the colossal misrule of the Narasimha Rao Govt. at the Centre. Although a meeting of the Working Committee had earlier been summoned for the 17-18th February, 1996, it was compelled, under the rapidly changing circumstances, only to discuss and dispose of some routine matters, stopping short of taking up any major programme of agitation or struggles due to expected announcement of general elections in the country. The deliberations of the meeting had the effect of the AITUC leadership and its constituents getting prepared to mobilise the working class to join the impending titanic electoral battle in favour of secular democratic forces and its own class allies. The elections, as is known, resulted in the dramatic emergence of a broad secular-democratic Platform leading to the formation of the U.F. Govt. at the Centre with its Common Minimum Programme.

As the uncertainties marking the post-election Ministry making exercises achieved some degree of stabilisation, another meeting of the Working Committee was held in July, 1996. The outcome of evolution of the U.F. following the removal of the Congress from power at the Centre and the discomfiture faced by communal reaction represented by the BJP to emerge as the alternative to the Congress, came in for serious discussions in the meeting. The Working Committee's assessment of the situation and the attitude the working class should take towards the U.F. Govt. and its Common Minimum Programme has been explained fully through the columns of the TUR as well as through numerous meetings held at different levels. The CMP in AITUC's view does not in the desired measure reverse the anti-people policies of the Narasimha Rao Govt., though it does promise to move the country in the direction of providing relief to the deprived, exploited and oppressed sections of the society. The programme has shortcomings, some of them quite serious. As such while supporting its positive contents, and seeking their implementation, the AITUC has to undertake counter measures through agitations, struggles, etc. to defend the interests of the working people affected by its negative aspects. All our activities are being carried out in accordance with this broad understanding, reacting to each specific measure undertaken by the U.F. Govt. through appropriate combative or supportive action.

Although it has been the constant endeavour of the centre to publicise every major activity undertaken by it (or by the State Committees for that matter), in furtherance of effective implementation of the tasks emerging from the situation as defined above, members of the General Council may perhaps like to be reminded of some of the major events, actions, etc. undertaken centrally during the period under review, particularly after the General elections. They could be summarised as below:

Employees' Pension Scheme: Repeated, intensified, and continuing campaigns to secure amendment of the Employees' Pension Scheme, starting with the observance of "Amend the Pension Scheme Day" on 18-12-95 - and mass dharna in N. Delhi on 1.1.96. The Campaign has to be resumed in the near future.

NTC Revival : Repeated actions undertaken at various levels, including persistent pressure being applied in every Tripartite fora, to have the NTC revival package implemented. The campaign is being intensified through the J.A.C. of Textile workers.

Child Labour: Launching its anti Child Labour Project and programmes in cooperation with ILO-IPEC (January 1996) the programme has been taken to almost every state of the country. (a separate report is attached)

policy. The agenda placed before the ILC Session lacked reality, negating its main purpose. This proved to be correct since, for the first time in the history of ILC, the tripartite Sub-Committee set up for summarising the outcome of the Conference in terms of areas of consensus and/or dissent could not reach any decision and the Conference came to a close without arriving at any conclusion. However, the proposal put forward on behalf of AITUC to convene a special Session of ILC in early 1997, to be also attended by the Finance Minister and the Industry Minister, remains to be seriously considered by the Govt.

All India Demands Day :

The Day was observed on 27th September throughout the country on the call of the Sponsoring Committee of Indian Trade Unions. A joint rally was organised in New Delhi, which was addressed by leaders of various Trade Union Centres constituting the Sponsoring Committee. A joint representation was submitted to the P.M., expressing serious concern over continuance of policies of the previous Govt. with their adverse effect on the national economy and rights and interests of the working masses.

AITUC- H.M.S. Unification

The unification process gained slow yet steady momentum during this period, inspite of the fact that the early half of the year 1996 was almost wholly occupied by hectic activities connected with Parliamentary elections. A well attended joint meeting of the Working Committees of AITUC and H.M.S. was held in New Delhi on 24.3.96. As per decision of this meeting a national-level Coordination Committee comprising equal representatives of the two sides was set up, with instructions to their constituents in all the states to form state-level Coordination Committees, and undertake joint actions on agreed issues. The apex level Committee held an important meeting on 14.5.96, and took stock of the situation. Certain states where the decision to form joint committees had not been properly implemented were identified for proper follow-up action. It has since been reported that a majority of State Committees have already set up such committees. In some cases substantial progress has been made not only in forming Coordination Committees, but also in organising joint demonstrations and marches on a massive scale. Maharashtra and West Bengal, and to some extent. Assam provide a good example of such action. Tamilnadu has moved ahead in an appreciable measure. However, the progress in other states is slow, though not at all negligible.

It must be reiterated that the HMS-AITUC unification move has to be seriously taken forward as a preliminary and essential step to create a situation in which other national T.U. organisations, including independent federations, etc. could confidently come together to realise the cherished objective of having a single national T.U. Centre. Fortunately increasing sections of T.U. movement already realise the need to forge organisational unity out of its presently fragmented structure in order to meet the challenges posed by the developing national and international situation.

Important national level Conferences, etc.

Among important national level Trade Union Conferences held during this period are: (1) All India Beedi Workers' Conference- Calcutta, 19-21 January, 1996; (2) The first Conference of the All India Federation of Jute workers - at Raigarh, M.P. on June 7-9. (3) 11th Conference of the National Federation of Road Transport Workers (AITUC), Shimla on 15.5.96 - which took important decision to form a Coordination Committee with its H.M.S. counter-part. Representatives of both decided to merge in response to the call for HMS-AITUC unification. The Coordination Committee of Transport Workers' Federations affiliated to HMS-AITUC-CITU decided to strengthen itself to take forward the struggle of Transport workers against privatisation, etc. (4) Revival Conference of Cement Workers' Federation.

Some important national-level agreements

Some important national-level agreements, having wider positive implications for workers are cited below:

1. Final agreement in coal industry on wages, pension and other connected issues - 19.1.96.
2. Agreement in the Banking industry on all important issues, including pension.
3. Agreement in LIC-(including wages and pension) a significant victory for the All India LIC Employees Federation.
4. Agreement at national-level in the Cement industry.
5. Agreement at national level in ITDC.

There have been quite a few agreements involving individual units or in industries at State level, under which significant gains have been made for the workers. Details of these several agreements have been published in TUR from time to time.

During the last few years, particularly during the recent period, semi-Governmental, non-Governmental as well as apex organisations of employers have been active in organising any number of bipartite or even tripartite meets in the shape of workshops, Seminars, consultations etc. on a number of social and economic issues intimately connected with the consequences of macro-economic changes on a global scale as they affect India. Some of the U.N. agencies, including ILO, are also active in initiating and organising programmes on issues like child labour, environment, labour laws, productivity, industrial relations, human rights etc. in the context of economic reforms, liberalisation and globalisation, and the impending pattern of multilateral trade under the WTO mechanism with its inbuilt ingredient of Social Clause. AITUC is in most cases invited to participate in these events. A section of our central leadership and often of the state leadership has to get involved in these programmes in order to present the view point of the Indian working class on different topics. This involves lot of study and research work so that our representatives are put in possession of material facts and data. It is necessary that AITUC takes steps to properly organise and activate some sort of research and study group in not distant future.

The AITUC Centre has also to get involved in a number of programmes to express solidarity with agitations launched by other sections of Trade Unions. One of such agitations in recent past has been that of Fishermen against foreign fishing vessels. The demand of lakhs of our fishermen for cancellation of licenses given to foreign industrial fishing vessels, is justified on more than one ground. The AITUC has, therefore, been actively backing the agitation, though not quite satisfied with the attitude of a section of the fishermen's leadership towards the organised T.U. movement.

One of our closest fraternal organisation, the All India Bank Employees' Association currently celebrating its Golden Jubilee year. The year long programme of celebrations chalked out by it comprises a variety of praise-worthy social and cultural activities. Let this Session of the General Council of AITUC send its warmest greetings to the Bankmen all over India through their prestigious and fighting organisation, the AIBEA, on this auspicious occasion.

General Council members may also like to greet two of the outstanding leaders of the Indian working class, inseparably connected with the AITUC on being inducted into the Cabinet of the U.F. Govt. We wish them outstanding success in discharging their duty in a manner calculated to best serve the interests of the working class and toiling masses of the country. Coms. Indrajit Gupta and Chaturanan Mishra would have been with us today but for their being abroad on state duty.

It cannot be left unsaid that the Central leadership has been constantly agitating against the consequences of industrial sickness. It took every opportunity to raise the issue at various Tripartite fora, besides constantly engaging the Govt., its various ministries, in discussing various aspects of industrial sickness and not infrequently succeeding in persuading the Govt. to agree to revive a sick public undertaking. Scooters India, H.P.F., HEC of Ranchi, IISCO and a number of other enterprises furnish some of the examples of AITUC's successful intervention. A lot more, however, remains to be done to compel the U.F.Govt. to fulfill its commitment to retain and strengthen the Public Sector.

Railway, Telecom and Postal workers have added a brilliant chapter to the saga of struggles of the working class by their heroic strike action compelling the Govt. to concede one of the long standing demand of the entire working class relating to abolition of ceiling on Bonus. They have earned high gratitude of the workers.

Let us also congratulate Com. Gogoi, our Vice president, and Working Committee member Com. Manjini for having been inducted into the Cabinet of Assam and Pondy. Govt. respectively.

Com. Mahadevan, our Secretary has deservedly been honoured by the India Development Foundation of Bangalore by conferring on him "DESASNEHI" Award for his contribution in the social and political field. The entire amount, Rs.10,000/- received by Com. H.Mahadevan with the award has been donated to the AITUC.

Note for Labour Policy to be pursued by the U.F. Govt.

Preamble

The country is about to complete 50 years of its independence. These years have witnessed phenomenal changes, in the political and economic scenario in the country. Unfortunately, however, the achievements registered in the economic sphere have left social progress far behind.

The Constitution that India gave itself enshrined in it Directive Principles of State Policy which envisaged the establishment of a social order based on the promotion of interests of the mass of the people inhabiting it. Articles 38 & 39 uphold the right of the citizens to adequate means of livelihood, achieved through operation of an economic system subserving the common good. Articles 41-43A hold out the promise to secure the right of the workers to work, education, unemployment relief, provision for old age, sickness and disablement, as also to just and humane conditions of work. The workers are specifically held to be entitled to a living wage, ensuring a decent standard of life to them besides right of participation in the management of industries. Art. 19(1) guarantees to them the Freedom of Association, right to form unions/associations though it stops short of extending these guarantees to their natural logic of Right of Collective Bargaining and Right to Strike.

The Govt. of India's Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, and the policy statements contained in the 2nd Five Year Plan recommend industrial democracy as a prerequisite to the establishment of a socialist society with increasing association of labour with the management, as an integral part of the labour policy of the country. The 5th - five year Plan reiterated this commitment.

With the passage of time marking the ascendance of the Capital in national affairs, the lofty intentions reflected in these Articles of the Constitution got robbed of their substance. Notwithstanding the drastic erosion of constitutional commitments suffered at the hands of the ruling class, the working class did manage to widen to an extent the sphere of their rights and privileges through long and bitter struggles. These achievements have, however, come under heavy assault from forces unleashed by the IMF-W.B. dictated industrial and economic policy regimes in recent years. Policies of economic liberalisation with their concomitants of privatisation and unrestrained run of the so-called market forces, etc. threaten to wash out many of the gains made by the working class.

The assumption of power at the Centre by the U.F. Govt. with its labour friendly approach reflected in its Common Minimum Programme, once again offer an opportunity to the workers and their trade unions to impart fresh impetus to their activities on the basis of a well-conceived agenda designed to fully utilize and develop the positive aspects of the CMP into a consistently coherent pro-worker labour policy valid in the short as well as long term.

The U.F. Govt. in this situation has to engage itself in serious, urgent and meaningful dialogue in order to have the commitments made in its Common Minimum Programme to labour in general terms defined concretely in terms of the major concerns or issues agitating the working class and its trade unions. In other words the Govt. has to formulate a clear cut labour policy based on unreserved acceptance of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution, of the rights and privileges so far conceded to the workers by various labour enactments and decisions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India, besides its own commitments made to the Labour in its Common Minimum Programme. The main elements of this policy must respond to the following prior concerns of the working people:

1. Translation in statutory terms the basic trade union and democratic rights of the workers, i.e. the right of collective bargaining, right of strike, right to recognition of trade unions on the basis of Secret Ballot, and the right to information on all aspects of the business of the employer; adoption and implementation of ILO Convention.
2. Conceding jobs and employment as the central concern of Govt.'s social and economic policies, initiating or sponsoring legislative measures to protect the existing jobs through effective action against closures, retrenchment, lay-offs and other devices. In case of technological upgradation or modernisation, advance retraining without loss of earnings will be imparted to workers likely to be rendered surplus to requirements and they will be deployed suitably on jobs with equal or higher wages. Involvement of Labour Ministry in employment creation programmes in rural areas.
3. BIFR to be replaced by an effective mechanism with positive orientation in favour of expeditious revival and rehabilitation of sick industries fully taking into consideration recommendations of relevant Tripartite Committees based on techno-economic studies carried out by experts. Special emphasis to be laid on P.S.Es - retention and strengthening of the Public Sector.
4. Evolution and enforcement of a floor-level national minimum wage providing for education, health and normal cultural requirements of workers in the entire unorganised sector including agriculture, home-based industries etc. and progressive drive towards raising the minimum to correspond to the need based minimum in term of the 15th ILC recommendations on the issue besides linkage to Consumer Price Index.
5. Adoption of a definite wage policy increasingly based on raising the workers' share in real terms in the value added to the product.
6. Comprehensive legislation for agricultural labour and incorporation of suitable amendments in the legislation enacted for construction labour so as to afford them full job protection, suitable wages and remuneration alongwith social security.
7. Legislative measures to abolish obnoxious system of contract labour and misuse of casual, temporary and apprentice systems.
8. Incorporation in the employees Pension Scheme major amendments like indexation etc. pressed by Trade Unions so as to appreciably enhance the benefits available to workers, commensurate with the contribution made by them.

9. Overhaul of the existing labour laws like the P.W.Act, Workers' Compensation/ESI, Bonus and Gratuity Acts, etc. to bring about the required uniformity among them.
10. Initiation of large-scale labour welfare measures in spheres of housing, education and other civic amenities.
11. Steps against pollution of environment to be taken in a manner safeguarding the jobs and other interests of the workers and the people in general.
12. While extending and strengthening the system of tripartite consultation on vital issues affecting industrial relations increasing stress must be laid with appropriate Govt. sanctions on development of bipartite negotiations to settle disputes, facilitating democratisation of industrial relations.
13. Special measures should be taken to enlarge the scope of protection to working women, who constitute around 30% of the labour force. Benefits like maternity benefit, pre and post natal leave with full wages as also other amenities like creches, rest rooms, etc. require to be improved. Equal remuneration for equal work has to be strictly enforced
14. Labour policy of the Govt. must unrelentingly pursue the aim of complete abolition of child labour and towards this end throw its full weight in favour of the governmental social and economic policies targetting the parents of working child for economic upliftment.
15. It is of utmost importance that unfailing involvement of the workers, through their Trade Unions is ensured at every level, in all initiatives, including policy and programme formulation, legislative proposals and actual implementation thereof. The success of process of democratisation of industrial relations, indispensable for industrial peace and production, depends on such worker-oriented approach of the Govt.

(to be added - ILO Conventions-Composition of official delegations to ILO and other U.N. bodies, etc.)

On Economic Scenario

The W.T.O. is holding its meeting at Singapore in December '96 and the developed countries are planning to press for linkage of Trade with social clauses which was opposed by the developing countries at the last meeting. The European union has moved the agenda for multilateral agreement for investment. They want that Multinational Corporations should have equal opportunities with the local capitalists. They want level playing with the local investors. The IMF - World Bank are pressing for amendment of Indian patents act in line with the intellectual property rights.

The developing countries should naturally oppose these moves in the interest of development. A meeting of 13 countries is being held at Delhi before the Singapore meet to discuss the issues coming up these and to take a common position. India should take initiative and mobilise the developing countries against the machinations of the Multinational Corporations.

The globalised monetary transactions are by now exceeding 1000 billion dollars per day. UN's world investment report, 1994 pointed out that production has become so truly globalised that 65% of the world trade now takes place between the world's 37000 MNCs and their more than 1,74,000 affiliates.

The IMF and World Bank and the developed countries within W.T.O. bring pressure on the developing countries in the interest of the Multinational Corporations. Now even the ILO is being used to push forward for implementation of the IMF -World Bank policies. In the recent workshop the ILO representatives argued that for the successful restructuring and economic reforms it is necessary that the workers should not have service security or wage security. Both service and wages should be flexible. There should not be service security but should be income security through unemployment insurance scheme. Flexibility i.e. policy of hire and fire is necessary for the success of the reforms. Further Govt. should not interfere in wage fixation. Wage fixation linked to productivity should be left for collective bargaining. Such are the policies which were being pressed by the IMF and World Bank.

The United Front Govt. is pursuing a policy of continuity with change as reflected in the budget. The budget provides for more allocations for poverty alleviation programmes, concessions to the peasantry and increased allocation for education.

On the basis of the Common Minimum Programme the impression was that there will be price reduction, employment, downtrend in industrial sickness, better availability of essential commodities revival of PSUs etc. But the hopes have not been fulfilled.

On the contrary the Govt. is pursuing a policy of disinvestment in the profit making PSUs in the core sector itself. Further the industries minister has proposed opening up of 25 industries for direct investment by the MNCs. The proposal provides for investment in Iron ore which earns foreign exchange, cotton textiles and sugar and if the MNCs enter it will not only endanger the existing industry but will also enable the MNCs to dictate terms to the peasantry. Further the MNCs can invest in education and public health which are not only being commercialised but open up for penetration of Multinationals. Hence AITUC is opposed to opening up in sectors which are against the national interest.

The industrial growth is around 7% compared to 12% last year because of credit squeeze by the previous Govt. to artificially bring down inflation and lower capital formation. Recently it was decided to reduce the cash liquidity ratio by 2% which has resulted in availability of more credit necessary for industries.

The capital outlays except for surface transport are static, e.g. lower allocation for power ports, steel and electronic industries, customs duty reduction in case of steel, stainless steel, coal etc. have an adverse effect on industries. Reduction of customs duty to 30% has hit the chemical industry. Already because of dumping IDPL is in crises.

The allocation for coal is insufficient though higher investment is required so as to reduce dependence on Naptha for power generation.

Finance Ministry's permission to GRASIM to place upto 51% of its paid up capital with F.I.I.S. is much above 51%.

Floating of 100% owned subsidiaries by foreign companies, which also have joint ventures with minority participation with domestic entrepreneurs creates the real danger of the joint ventures being taken over by foreign companies.

The effort to offer rich Bailadila Iron ore to private companies or Sukhandia mines with rich content of chromite etc. to be privatised instead of allotting it to the Orissa Industrial development corporation have yet to be reversed. The private sector is going for explored and proven reserves. While public sector, is required to deal with unexplored regions which requires heavy investment.

The budget provides for marginal extension of SIDBPS operation. Extension of support to private and venture capital funds for financing of SSIS creates the danger of large scale industries and even MNCs take over of the small scale industries.

The price of foodgrains has been rising and there is a continuous upward trend in the wholesale price index. The retail prices have naturally gone up much faster.

A new era of mergers, acquisition/take over is fast overtaking the economy. With giant MNCs in several cases playing a major role. Mega-mergers like HLL-BBLI, proctors an Gambles, Coke etc. are likely to create increasing number of redundancies, an forced "Golden handshakes".

33rd INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 33rd ILC was held in New Delhi on 24th and 25th October '96. AITUC's written submissions to the 33rd ILC's annexed to this report.

SETTLE BONUS DEMAND-SCRAP CEILING

At the outset, all central trade unions with one voice, urged the Govt. to settle the demand of the 1 million P & T employees on strike demanding the removal of ceiling on payment of Bonus, as done to Railway and Port & Dock employees. It was emphasised that the artificial ceiling under payment of Bonus Act will have to be removed; Similarly ceiling of Gratuity payment to industrial employees at Rs.1 lakh will have to be altered, as already the Central Govt. employees ceiling on Gratuity has been raised to Rs.2.5 lakhs, enabling the seniors with long service to get their legitimate Gratuity.

DENIGRATION OF TRIPARTISM

Trade unions pointed out that the importance of ILC has been denigrated and the tripartite machinery in India is on the decline during the last few years. It was noted that in the past Prime Ministers used to attend the ILCs besides all the concerned ministers. In this ILC neither the Industries Minister nor the Finance Minister was present, despite specific written request urging their presence by the AITUC and other centres.

"CHANGE THE LABOUR POLICY" - AITUC

Com.A.B. Bardhan, speaking on behalf of the AITUC pointedly referred to the fact that the change of Govt. is yet to bring about the change of Labour policy. The new labour policy should include guaranteeing of T.U.Rights which are sought to be affected on account of some of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, streamlining the process of recognition of unions, job security and reduction of employment on account of contract labour, etc. growing sickness, most of which were induced, increase of production and productivity and its impact on labour, change of work culture along with management culture, encouragement to tripartism and bi-partism, correction of anomalies in the various laws, judgement of the Supreme Court on Environmental protection resulting in the displacement of labour, without even hearing the affected and the host of other important issues are not contemplated in the new labour policy, the AITUC General Secretary pointed out in his introductory remarks.

"IMPLEMENT CMP" - TUs URGE.

The T.U. Centres noted with grave concern that the Cabinet approved scheme on NTC is not implemented and the BIFR is going ahead with winding up one unit after another; NRF is not assisting the revival of even a co-operative Jute Mill. 'Jobless growth' and increasing unemployment has become hurdles; while stoppages on account of strikes are declining year after year the lockouts are on the increase; Adjudication machinery has not been

functioning and many posts are kept vacant; The talk about the extension of social benefits to unorganised sector has not yet become a reality; Despite the declaration by the Govt., workers participation bill is not enacted into a law; And the ILO Conventions on "Hazardous workers", "Freedom of Association and freedom of collective bargaining" are not yet ratified by the Govt. of India. On the whole the declarations made in the "Common Minimum Programme", and "economic development with a human face" are yet to be realised in the Govt. policies and programmes.

Singapore Summit

It was emphasised that the trade unions, being the biggest NGO in India, to be included in the official delegation to attend the International Summit in Singapore on the 9th December '96, as the Social Clause and International Trade is a main agenda in this summit.

Some consensus

After detailed discussions on almost two days on the Action taken Report, the following consensus were reached:

- i. A Tripartite Committee to be set up to review the promotion of employment of women. (not under the Equal Remuneration Act).
- ii. Labour Minister will call a meeting of the Central Trade Unions and Public Sector managements along with the DPE to discuss the issues relating to Public Sector undertakings, such as non-implementation/improper implementation of revised DA formula, Wage revision in some PSUs referred to BIFR, functional autonomy of PSUs etc.
- iii. A joint meeting along with Union Textile and Finance ministries and the State Govt. of Maharashtra will be convened to discuss the implementation of Revival scheme in NTC.
- iv. The views and opinions given by the TUs on the revamping of BIFR and amendments to SIC Act as was considered in the Special Tripartite Committee will be forwarded to Finance Ministry for consideration in the formulation of amendment proposals.
- v. Review of the pension scheme will take place (to consider the proposals of the unions such as indexation, increasing the returns on investment of pension corpus, exemption to better paying industries for evolving their own schemes etc.)
- vi. Labour Minister will again pursue with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for inclusion of Central T.U. representatives in the Environment & Pollution Control Boards.
- vii. Modernisation and reorganisation of Employment Exchanges and Vocational Training system.

Floor level National Wage:

The ILC discussed at length the importance and need for declaring a Floor Level National Wage (which should be above povertyline wage) below which there shall be no wage in any sector in any part of the country, as was unanimously agreed in principle in the Standing Labour Committee. The trade unions urged to fix Rs.50 per day as the floor level national wage and include this under 9th "Schedule" of the Constitution so that this will not be subjected to adjudication

and this wage has to be revived once in 2 years. The Govt. indicated that this wage at the subsistence level could be Rs.35 per day for rural and Rs.39 for urban. (However no final conclusion on the quantum and the frequency of review was brought about as the commonly agreeable draft was not finalised till the end of the ILC).

Time bound Sub-Committee to decide provisions of I.D. Act

ILC unanimously resolved to constitute a Bi-partite Committee consisting of the employers and central trade unions (each 8 representatives) to go into the various provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and come with positive suggestions within a period of 3 months. These recommendations will be placed the next ILC to be held by February'97.

Though it was agreed that the Govt. is already committed to Recognition of trade unions by Secret Ballot, in order to reach unanimity amongst all trade unions it was decided that this matter will also be decided in the above Bi-partite Committee and taken on priority. The first meeting of the Committee is fixed on 13th November'96.

Child Labour

ILC adopted a unanimous resolution on child labour urging the Govt. to provide full assistance to overcome the lack of administration and financial dearth in implementing the decisions towards abolition of child labour.

Women Workers

In the last General Council meeting we had decided that as a follow-up of our national workshop of working women in March, with CTUC and then Delhi Women Conention in August in the pre-Beijing Conference, we should intensify our activities among women workers to train them for leadership in order to develop initiatives to strengthen AITUC.

AITUC Centre was well represented in all the post-Beijing activities being taken up by different women organisations and NGO's to putforth our view point on the problems of working women and the suggestions for their salvation.

As per decision to hold three regional Conventions one each in Eastern, western and Southern regions, two conventions have already been held. The Convention at Calcutta was only for one day on December 31, 1995, with participation of women workers from West Bengal, Bihar and Manipur. One day was inadequate and with less of preparations desired results could not be achieved, even though the participants about 100 in number were enthusiastic and useful discussions with recommendations for future activities could be held. Those who attended were from Beedi, Anganwadi centres, factories, agriculture, teachers, Govt. employees etc. The next Convention was held at Bombay on 24-25 August '96 with participation of about 200 women workers from Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh did not participate, even though there was decision of sending women to the Convention. The Convention was well planned with various topics and appropriate resource persons. Representative of ILO, Mr. D.P.A. Naidu also addressed the Convention. Ten women workers attended on behalf of H.M.S.. Those who attended were from Beedi sector, Anganwadi centres, small factories, home-based workers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, Nurses, employees from Bank, LIC-GIC, Railway and other state offices. The State leaders of AITUC were present throughout.

Both the conventions were attended by Com. Amarjeet Kaur from AITUC. It was decided in the conventions to have follow-up with State level conferences for more women to be covered up empowering them with informations and developing leadership out of them for AITUC unions of their respective sectors.

One leadership training workshop was organised by AITUC for women workers at Ludhiana in Co-sponsorship with CTUC. 16 women from five districts of Punjab attended this training for three days on 29-31, August, 1996. They were from Anganwadi-Balwadi centres, health sector employees municipal workers, nurses, teachers, home-based workers in textile an tailoring. The participants expressed their enthusiasm in developing these workshops further. They recommended for more district level workshops to train women. Next in series of leadership training workshop by AITUC-CTUC for women workers is planned to be held in Goa in the end of November.

It is satisfying that AIBEA comrades have carried forward their organisation's orientation to bring in more of women employees into conferences and to promote them to leadership. But other federations are yet to pickup the issue of taking up women specific problems to mobilise women to bring them in forward positions.

Com. Amarjeet Kaur during this period could attend the women convention of CBIEA/CBIOA at Madras, women beedi workers and anganwadi workers at Indore, all bank women employees and officers at Indore.

The demands of Saathin Karamchari Sangh, Rajasthan is also being supported and AITUC was represented by Amarjeet at the meeting organised by National Commission for women in Jaipur.

Our Southern region Convention is yet to take place which was finalised to be held at Bagalore.

At the Anganwadi front, AITUC is in the Samyukta Sangharsh Samithy and has been actively involved in all the actions of pushing the demands through. In this period, Tamilnadu State level Convention of Anganwadi workers and helpers was held in August '96 attended by AITUC Secretary, Amarjeet Kaur and a State body constituted. Apart from this Anganwadi organisation is also initiated in H.P. and M.P. in some districts. Our Maharashtra unit along with H.M.S. union of Anganwadi workers organised successful action programmes in various districts and achieved festival bonus. After that again in this month of August they jointly organised meetings and programmes in several districts. Karnataka Anganwadi workers also organised big demonstration to press for their demands at Bangalore. The case filed before Karnataka Tribunal by AITUC and some Anganwadi workers has gone in favour of Anganwadi workers as the order explicitly accepts these workers as Govt. employees and urges the Govt. to absorb them all in State cadre. In this way at present we have our Anganwadi unions at State level and in some places at district level, in the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, U.P., Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur, Bihar, H.P., Madhya Pradesh.

We must finalise and hold 2nd national Conference in the coming months, which is long due. Many of the state TUC's are yet to take up seriously the task of organising women workers in different sectors and specially to develop leadership out of them. It needs to be stressed again that it is very much necessary to pay attention on this front in the changed scenario, when the women need to be supported and facilitated to take up leading positions in decision making bodies.

Child Labour

The last General Council meeting was apprised of the AITUC project on child labour filed with the ILO-IPEC and concrete decisions were taken to pursue the process for not only successful implementation of the project but also to imbibe the issue into our day to day activities.

AITUC Centre organised national workshop at Delhi with 40 participants from 11 states, inaugurated by the then ILO Deputy Director, Mrs. Leyla Tegmo Reddy and others who contributed in the deliberations included Mr. M.P. Joseph, Co-ordinator ILO-IPEC, Mr. A.P. Verma, Director, NLI, Justice Rajinder Sachhar, Dr. Mahavir Jain and AITUC leaders and other leaders of different trade unions. The decisions of national workshop were followed-up and state-level workshops were organised as follows:

A.P. State Workshop	25-26-27, February at Hyderabad.
Kerala State Workshop	9-10-11, March, at Trissur.
Bihar State Workshop	15-16-17, March, at Patna.
Tamilnadu State Workshop	18-19-20, March, Madras.
M.P. State Workshop	30-31, March, 1st April, at Bhopal
Rajasthan State Workshop	18-19-20, May, Jaipur,
U.P. State Workshop	25-26-27, May, Kanpur.
Orissa State Workshop	29-30-31, May, at Bhubaneswar.
West Bengal State Workshop	28-29-30, June, 1st July at Calcutta.
Maharashtra State Workshop	22-23+24, July at Nagpur.

The resource persons in these workshops included those from ILO, NLI, Unicef, State labour depts., NGO's, prominent personalities in the judiciary, from universities and from among medical profession and media personalities. All most all the workshops were covered well by the State news-papers. The participants varied from 36 to 66 in different workshops. Documentaries and exhibition materials were also used apart from documents and papers presented. The workshops took concrete decisions for follow up activities, in respective states which are begun by some-states already, whereas others are still lagging behind.

Then began the phase of National Industrial workshops which we have to organise in 11 sectors. Three workshops are already over as follows:

First, National Industrial Workshop in Carpet Sector in Varanasi - 9-10-11, August, 1996. Other states listed failed to send their representatives. The role of BHU professors was noteworthy and Vice-Chancellor also associated himself. Mr. M.P. Joseph-ILO and Dr. Mahavir Jain-ILO also attended this well publicised workshop by print media.

Second national workshop was held at Sagar, M.P., in Beedi sector on 12-13-14 October '96, well attended but only three states M.P., Orissa and U.P. were represented, five other states invited failed to send representatives even when lots of persuasions were attempted from centre. The Vice-Chancellor, Sagar University, Director State Doordarshan, representatives from Unicef and V.V. Giri National Labour Institute also attended.

Third national workshop was held in Gem & Diamond cutting and polishing sector at Jaipur on 23-24-25, October '96 inaugurated by Mr. A.P. Verma, Director, National Labour Institute. Other resource persons included those from Unicef, State Chambers of Commerce, Labour Commissioner, Addl. Labour Commissioner, University Professors, NGO representatives and others well covered by visual and print media, the workshop was also attended by 13 child labourers in this sector between the age group of 8 to 12 years.

Eight other National Industrial workshops are yet to be held in these coming two months. Workshop in construction industry is planned to be held on 28-29-30, November at Palghat and agriculture sector in Rajgir on 6-7-8 December.

Apart from this, A.P. State Workshop has already held one state workshop in child labour, ginning, cotton mills, and Bihar state workshop held a state workshop on child labour in stone-quarry and stone crushers at Gaya. Gaya workshop was also participated apart from representative of National Labour Institute by the workers and child labours in the stone-crushers.

As part of the project AITUC has to run 20 schools for child labourers in 10 states with 25 children each. To train the teachers to run these schools, a national workshop was organised at Delhi on 19-20-21, August, with participants from States, inaugurated by Dr. L. Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Labour. The resource persons included those from ILO, Unicef, National Labour Institute, NCERT, and representatives of some NGO's active in imparting education to children.

The follow-up reports are awaited from the states. All the workshops were attended by Com. Amarjeet Kaur who is co-ordinating the project from AITUC Centre.

The State Committees of the targetted States must pay some more attention to complete the fixed targets as per the project.

We along with other trade unions have requested the Govt. to extend the Govt. contract with ILO-IPEC. If this is done then we may take up activities in other states also un-touched in the first project, and further activities of consolidation in the already targetted states.

The general experience of the project activity is positive with AITUC getting recognition of being serious in dealing with child labour question.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH

(i) AITUC's Guidelines: In the background of the detailed discussions held in the last General Council meeting, the AITUC Secretariat decided on a 15 point guidelines on Safety, Health and Environment, after placing them in the meeting of the Working Committee during February 1996. These were issued to all State Committees, proposing that all our affiliated unions and federations should keep these in view while dealing with the problems of OSHE protection and while entering into settlements. These guidelines have been already published in TUR.

ii) National Workshop on Role of workers in Health, Safety & Environmental Protection

A four day National Workshop was organised by the AITUC in collaboration with the Commonwealth Trade Union Council (CTUC)/ILO, at Vadodara from 13th to 16th September, 1996.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri Jaswant Singh, President of Gujarath State H.M.S. and participated by leaders of AITUC from AP, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and also from different parts of Gujarath. Com. H.Mahadevan, Secretary, AITUC and Mrs. Indira Saxena, Asian Co-ordinator of the CTUC guided the proceedings. Mr. Harsh Jaitli of PRIA, New Delhi was also a faculty providing a number of inputs and research materials.

The Workshop considered the situation prevalent in Chemical, textile, Dying/printing, Glass manufacturing industries, municipal and Sewage workers, SSIs, Coal, Marble cutting and Engineering industries. The Workshop felt the need for making amendments to the statutes, viz. Workmen Compensation Act, Payment of Wages Act, I.D. Act, Contract Labour Act in order to see that they serve the real interests of the affected and unorganised workers, irrespective of the minimum number employed or the wages drawn at the maximum level.

The points discussed included the following:-

1. Lack of information on work place health and safety;
2. Starting from the industrial revolution in India the thrust is on more production. First, the colonial ruler wanted to exploit as much as they can. Now in the age of liberalisation the thrust is on inviting as many foreign investments as possible without considering the side effects of the technology on the workers or their families.
3. The thrust is on human failure and not in changing the design of the machinery or production system. The expenditure done on making workplace safe and hygienic is considered as waste. The short term goal overshadow the long term achievements.
4. There are three stages exposures could be controlled. First, at the source of pollution, secondly, when it travels from source to the recipient and then by enclosing the recipient by providing PPE. The third stage is found more convenient for employers as it is not only cheap but also shifts the responsibility of employer on the workers.

5. TLV's are decided arbitrarily, by considering the economic and the collective strengths of the workers. We have the 48 hours week as normal, whereas the TLV's are decided by keeping in mind the working standards of the west.
6. Most of the occupational disease are wrongly diagnosed as non-occupational. For example, most of the occupationally caused dust related respiratory disorders are diagnosed TB. This not only denies the right of compensation to the affected workers but also preventive strategies are not taken up due to absence of data of severity of diseases.
7. Trade union activists should also be trained in all the aspects of workplace health and safety to contribute and struggle effectively to achieve good working conditions", Safety committee should be trained.
8. The weak implementation machinery of the laws related to workers is the sign of lack of intention from the Govt. and the society.
9. In the present scenario dangerous industries are shifted in the country. There is need to keep a check on it.

As follow up actions, the Workshop proposed the following, for co-ordination by the AITUC national centre with CTUC, for organising them, besides taking up with the Govt, based on the outcome of these programmes:

- a) Sewage workers programme in Surat.
- b) National Workshop for coal miners.
- c) A day's seminar for Textile workers of Amritsar.
- d) Awareness programme for chemical workers in Vapi.
- e) Programmes for municipal and local bodies workers in Tamilnadu and West Bengal.
- f) Workshop to study and improve the working conditions of marble workers in Rajasthan.
- g) State level workshop for workers in hazardous industries. in AP.

iii) Environment & Labour Protection:

The measures for environmental protection have wide ranging implications on labour. So the workers organisations should be given adequate representation in Govt. bodies in charge of establishing and regulating environmental standards. This was again emphasised by us in the 33rd Session of ILC also.

The labour should not be left in the lurch because of some judicial pronouncements, without rectifying the social problems they create. The Govt. itself should come out with comprehensive schemes to protect the interests of labour, while protecting the environment and proposing to eliminate these problems. Shifting the industries to some other place tantamount to shifting the pollution, besides subjecting the affected workers and their families to untold miseries and severe hardships.

In this regard AITUC continued its legal fight in the Supreme Court of India against the adverse effects of its judgement ordering closure/shifting of hazardous and noxious industries as well as heavy and large industries including some textile mills in and around Delhi. The AITUC filed review petition to protect the interests of the thousands of workers adversely affected on account of the Supreme Court judgement; so also in favour of the tannery workers of Calcutta AITUC continued its fight, and further persue with central and state Govts.

Organisation

On May 12, 1995, a circular was sent along with a list of affiliated unions and the State Committees were required to send the list of non functioning unions which cannot be revived. About the unions which are functional but have not paid affiliation fees the State Committees were required to persuade them and see that affiliation fees are paid by 30th June'96.

Based on the reports from State Committee the Centre will straight away strike off the names of non-functional unions from the affiliated unions registers. Just to give one example the report from Taminadu shows that 211 unions out of 626 have not paid affiliation fees from 1990 onwards. We should take naturally some decision regarding such unions which have not paid the affiliation fees from 1990. For others we may give three months time to pay up within three months the affiliation fees upto-date. In this connection a circular dated 16.3.96 was sent to all STUCs explaining in detail the concrete measures to be taken to maintain up-to-date records to fulfil not only the requirements of official verification, but also to help in the process of tightening internal organisation of STUCs. Compliance report was expected to be furnished by the end of May, 1996. Few, STUCs, if any, have responded to the communication till now.

Further the unions should develop the habit of maintaining records including membership registers as that is the requirement under the Act. According to law a union cannot espouse the case of a non-member and the proof lies in entries in the registers. Further even for verification. Last time we lost over one lakh membership because two federations did not have membership registers. There are a number of unions which did not produce the records probably because they had not maintained. The B.M.S. produced bogus membership records about which we complained last year. But our functioning unions have not developed the habit of maintaining records.

Each State Committee should fix up one or two comrades to go to the districts and check up whether records are properly maintained. If the check up is done then within one or two years the comrades will get habituated.

The State Committees are requested to hold their meetings in December which will be attended by a member of the Secretariat of the AITUC.

The report about list of functioning, paying and those maintaining records and have submitted the annual returns shall be reviewed.

There should also be report about what are the new unions which are formed and affiliated after Patna Conference. The State Executives should plan out expansion of activities in new industries including the unorganised sector, besides fixing cadres for different areas/industries.

The executive should also fix up a comrade or a sub-Committee to look after education of cadre. Education has been neglected for sometime. It is essential both for consolidation and expansion of the movement.

The position of sale of TUR and the State T.U. journals should also be reviewed and planned. Effort to increase the circulation should be undertaken. Records in the Central office reveal rather an unfavourable state of affairs.

An attempt was made as per Central office circular of the same date, asking for concrete information by way of a rough and ready survey of ground realities in respect of implementation of provisions of social security measures, EPF, ESI, and the new Employees' Pension Scheme. The purpose was to take up with the appropriate authorities, including the Labour Ministry, serious lapses on the part of the implementation mechanism (or absence of any such mechanism) about which there is general dissatisfaction among the workers. It is strange that no STUC has cared to even acknowledge the receipt of this circular. Does it not show lack of concern on issues which intimately affect the life of the workers who contribute to these schemes out of their hand earned wages?

AITUC Finances.

The AITUC Centre is continuously facing financial problem as the affiliation fees is nominal. The Centre could function last three years because of the special fund collected and the Trade Union Record is mainly being financed by advertisements. From accounts it is clear that unless funds are raised functioning will be difficult.

1. In this regard it is necessary that all the unions should contribute at Re.1/- per member by the end of March'97.
2. Comrades should mobilise advertisements for the Trade Union Record for the Republic Day Special number.

Today eight anmas have no value and four anmas go to the States. This neither meets the requirement of the Centre nor of the State Centres.

It is necessary that a minimum of Rs.5/- monthly is collected as union subscription in organised sector and Re.1/- monthly in the unorganised sector.

In that case the affiliation fees can be raised to Rs.2/- per annum out of which Re.1/- goes to the State. Comrades should discuss this keeping in view the prices and need for efficient functioning. A decision on this can be taken at the next Conference. This is placed for discussion so that a proper decision is taken at the next Conference.

Note On Trade Union Record

In the last General Council meeting held at Hyderabad, after a lot of deliberations it was agreed by the State TUCs that they would approximately double the number of subscribers with a view to reach the target of the total number of subscribers (both Hindi and English) to 5000 in the year 1996. The present position of the TUR subscription in Hindi and English is given below.

TUR Subscription as on 29.10.96
(within brackets as on 29.10.95)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>HINDI</u>	
Andhra Pradesh	104 (102)	4 (4)	
Assam	5 (13)	-	
Andaman	2 (1)	1 (1)	
Uttar Pradesh	38 (21)	71+3 (61+12A)	
Orissa	30 (19)	8 (6)	
Karnataka	91 (51)	2 (1)	
Kerala	67 (29)	1 (1)	
Goa	8 (8)	8 (8)	
Gujarat	18 (10)	50 (41)	
Jammu & Kashunir	10 (3)	8 (3)	
Tamilnadu	118 (178)	1 (1)	
Punjab	53 (36)	124(92)	
Delhi	62 (44)	39 (33)	
Bihar	27 (29)	414+43 (332+43A)	
West Bengal	75 (59)	39 (22)	
Madhya Pradesh.	38 (28)	200+4 (147+8A)	
Manipur/Meghalaya	1 (1)	2	
Maharashtra	57 (172)	87+22A (67)	
Rajasthan	17 (10)	161+14(152+5A)	
Haryana	13 (10)	60 (47)	
Himachal Pradesh	4 (2)	34 (27)	
General Council Members	122		
Agency	56		
	1016 (960)	1359 (1116)	Total

It could be seen from the above that the total number of English TUR has risen from 960 to 1016 and that of Hindi from 1116 to 1359, exactly by one year from the last General Council meeting. While new subscriptions have been enrolled by some, certain other states did not renew the old subscriptions, hence the total number remain more or less the same. (e.g. Goa, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra - English TUR). Thus, the promises made by the State Committees remain unfulfilled.

It is also the decision that every union with a membership of 100 must subscribe at least one TUR and all General Council members must subscribe to the TUR. Enrolment of new subscribers, renewal of subscription every year and popularising the TUR amongst the friendly organisations and the units of the various federations which will bring them closer to AITUC, should form part of our routine work.

You are aware that the TUR is improved both content-wise as well get-up-wise. If the circulation improves considerably, there would be further improvements, as in the absence of reaching the target of 5000 the AITUC will have to continue to subsidize the TUR, in other words bear the losses. Alternatively, we will be constrained to increase the rate of subscription.

**Fresh approach on tackling industrial sickness & consequential need to revamp, restructure or
replace the BIFR by a separate
mechanism for the purpose**

There has been increasing dissatisfaction with the functioning of the BIFR due to its failure to fulfil the requirements of a speedy, effective and positively oriented instrument charged with the responsibility to determine 'preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures' in the direction of 'timely detection of sick and potentially companies'. Trade Unions find the approach of the BIFR mechanism as constituted at present, typically bureaucratic and highly technical, unmindful of the vital stakes the employee have in the functioning and survival of the industry suffering from onslaught of 'sickness'. Its mechanical procedures inevitably lead to inordinate delays in determining the real causes of sickness and recommending necessary remedial measures, causing lot of harassment, often acute sufferings to the workers involved in the concerned sick industries/units.

In fact many of these negative features characterising the functioning of the BIFR owe their origin to the scheme of the enactment with its concept of 'sickness' and 'revival', as categories unlinked to specific social and economic forces and factors at work. Even the Tiwari Committee, which cannot be credited with a pro-labour bias was compelled to observe as follows - - "There are sick companies, sick banks, ailing financial institutions, and unpaid workers. But there are hardly any sick promoters (owners). There lies the heart of matter...."

The BIFR in such a situation remains a mere toothless semi-investigative mechanism, with no decisive say in implementing its own conclusions/findings. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry had thus been obliged to observe..."In order to counteract Govt. indecision, the BIFR should either be provided with final authority to decide issues which fall within its jurisdiction, or the Govt. should provide an effective machinery to meet the challenges of industrial sickness..."

Parliamentary Committee again observes: "The Govt. also needs to reappraise its policy with respect to sick industrial undertakings. Banks, financial institutions will have to be involved in this exercise. Budgetary support too may need to be augmented on the basis of drawals from the realisation of disinvestment operations. The total pool of funds for the sick units should be at a favourable rate of interest..."

The "Special" and "Industrial" Tripartite Committees

Persuant to the introduction of the so-called Structural Adjustment Programme as a part of the New Economic & Industrial Policy of the previous Govt., "Special" and "Industrial" Tripartite Committees were set up with Industrial Sickness as one of the main problems on their agenda.

In the first meeting of the Special Tripartite Committee it was decided to revive Industrial Tripartite Committees in respect of those industries where sickness is endemic, for suggesting remedial and preventive measures.

One of the major and common conclusions of the industrial Tripartite Committees was that there should be case by case discussion of sick units for the sake of their revival, and before taking a final decision on sick PSUs, BIFR should be urged to consider the views of the concerned Tripartite Committees.

Another important decision was that at the enterprise level workers and management would prepare joint revival proposal on the basis of the data supplied by the concerned administrative ministry/management. The joint revival proposal would then be considered by the sectoral tripartite committee. This should be before sickness overtakes the industry.

It was also decided in the STC that the preliminary techno-economic report prepared by the Operating Agency appointed by BIFR will expeditiously be placed before the concerned Tripartite Committee. It will be discussed thoroughly with the participation of all administrative departments, OA, financial institutions including Banks, DPE etc. Views and recommendations of the Tripartite Committee will be placed by the Labour Ministry before the Committee on Economic Affairs. The decision of the CCEA would constitute the stand of the Govt. before the BIFR.

However, most of the conclusions have remained unimplemented and some of them partially implemented. In fact, some "sick" industries were not even brought before the Tripartite Committees.

The C.M.P. of the U.F.Govt.

In the background of such frustrating experience trade unions naturally derive some comfort from the policy statements contained in the Common Minimum Programme of the U.F.Govt. defining its approach to industrial sickness and corresponding remedial measures. Particular reference is made to the following passages in the CMP.

"...Sick or potentially sick public sector companies will be rehabilitated through a menu of options that may include handing over the management to professional group or workers' cooperatives..."

".... A new law will be made to deal with industrial sickness and the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction will be completely revamped. The law will also provide for a separate mechanism to deal with sickness in small industries. Efforts will be made to rehabilitate sick industries and protect the interests of the workers...."

" The United Front Govt. will help to make the public sector strong and competitive. The public sector will continue to be an important component of Indian industry".....

Based on the foregoing recital of the facts and circumstances connected with the origin and the course followed by the BIFR, the AITUC considers that concrete measures elaborated in annexures I and II attached hereto should receive due consideration from the Govt. - in particular the Ministries of Labour, Industry and of Finance.

(B.D.JOSHI)
DY.GENERAL SECRETARY

AITUC's views on Revamping of BIFR & amendments to SIC Act.

1. **Definition:** To expand and clearly spell out "sick industry" and "potentially sick industry" in te light of the RBI guidelines and taking into consideration the Goswami Committee Report, Tiwari Committee Report. "Non-remitting of employees' dues", amongst others, should be one of the indicators.
2. **Detection of Sickness at the incipient stage:** An "Authority" to be constituted for monitoring and detection of sickness at the initial stage itself, so that prompt corrective action could be taken at that stage itself. Monitoring will help to identify the "Prone to sickness" industries. "Early warning system" should be inbuilt in the scheme of detection at the incipient stage. This mechanism should enjoy statutory authority.
3. **Public Sector :** In order to avoid reference to BIFR, a Techno Economic Study of the concerned industry or unit should be conducted by experts with the participation of the concerned administrative departments, financial institutions, management and trade union(s). In case the study reveals positive possibilities for revival, the Govt. should straight-away extend needed assistance acting as the promoter.
 - (ii) Inter-Ministerial assistance to the sick companies should be made a part of the implementation process, which is not statutorily available now.
While in respect of core/strategic sector, the Govt. should take full responsibility as the promoter; in respect of essential consumer, industries, non-essential industries/industrial units in the public sector should be left free to develop in joint or private sector.
4. **Composition of BIFR:** In each bench of the BIFR, there must be an experienced and accredited trade union representative, besides other experts, as the vital element of employment besides IR is involved.
5. **Regional level BIFR benches:** Every region must have atleast one or more benches in order to avoid accumulation of cases and to ensure speedy disposal, as every delay compounds sickness rendering revival more difficult.
6. **Powers of the BIFR:**
 - (i) The BIFR should have the statutory power to black-list the fraudulent promoters, and sanction initiation of appropriate legal proceedings, both civil and criminal.
 - ii) The decision of the BIFR in favour of revival of sick industry should be made binding on all parties including the Govt., Banks, and financial institutions.
 - iii) The Central and state finance ministries, as the case may be, must be made necessary parties to all cases relating to public sector industries.

Prior to taking up winding up recommendations of the BIFR, the High Court concerned must refer the matter to a Joint Committee comprising representatives of the Govt. financial institutions, the management or the employer as the case may be along with workers' unions to explore avenues of mutual settlement.

Workers' dues: Workers dues must constitute first liability on the assets of the sick unit/company under liquidation.

We would suggest that it should be made legally binding on the BIFR at various levels to associate a team of assessors comprising persons possessing appropriate technical and financial expertise, selected out of a standing panel of such experts by the concerned parties. The assessors should be free to discuss formally or informally different aspects of the status of the sick industry concerned with representatives of the employers and workers' unions with a view to coming to their own conclusions to be placed before the members of the Board. Such conclusions and recommendations based thereon must in the normal course elicit automatic acceptance of the Board, subject to the right of the parties to present their comments - if any. The decision of the BIFR in favour of revival of the industry should in the circumstances be binding on all the parties, including the Govt. and the financial institutions.

SUB: Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 -
Proposals for amendment (legal aspects)

INTRODUCTORY:

The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) makes special provision with a view to securing the timely detection of Sick and Potentially Sick Companies, the speedy determination by Board of Experts of the Preventive, Ameliorative, Remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined, etc.

2. Apparently the object is laudable but it has not been fulfilled in practice. It is a common grievance of the labour force employed with such Sick Industrial Companies that during the pendency of the proceedings with instrumentalities created under the Act, such as Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR), their interest is not adequately protected. On the other hand Section 22 which pertains to suspension of legal proceedings operates harshly and to the detriment of the workers. It is, therefore, necessary to amend Section 22 of the SICA so as to make a provision that it will not apply or act as a legal bar to the legal proceedings initiated by or on behalf of workers for recovery of statutory dues under various labour laws such as Section 33-C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Section 7 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, or any such proceeding under any other labour law. At present there is a ban on such proceedings and the consent of the Board/Appellate Authority is required to be obtained.

3. During the pendency of the proceedings before BIFR/AAIFR the employment of the workers is not terminated but on the plea of sickness and at times temporary closure, no dues of the workers are paid causing undue hardship to the wage earner and his family. In order to overcome such a situation it should be the duty of the BIFR/AAIFR to ensure through appropriate direction, notwithstanding the provision contained with Section 22A, to meet the liability of the workers out of partial sale of assets of the Sick Industries Company. Ultimately the liability of the workers is to be met out of the assets of the Company only. Claim of the workers stands pari-passu with secured creditors under section 529A of the Companies Act, 1956, rather they are on higher pedestal as they claim priority as per decision of the Supreme Court of India. It is the time which is of the essence. Winding up proceedings are indefinitely delayed, e.g. Hukamchand Mills of Indore is lying completely closed from December, 1992. Final opinion under section 20(1) of SICA for its winding up was recorded by BIFR during September, 1991, and records sent to Registrar of M.P. High Court, but to this date there is no order for appointment of even a provisional liquidator. In the intervening period, 2 workers have become martyrs and the agitational approach proved of no avail. Similar is the fate of Hope Textiles, Indore, Binod Mills, Ujjain and J.C. Mills, Gwalior. Endless litigation which the employer can only bring misery to the working class.

4. It is a settled position of law that so long as the workers are retained in employment it is the statutory obligation of the employer, even of Sick Industrial Companies, to ensure payment of wages and other dues. Cases are not lacking where the Sick Industrial Companies have received financial assistance from banking institutions on State Govt. guarantee, and yet have denied their dues to the workers in respect of payment of wages/bonus and contribution to PF/ESI dues. In short, if it is not possible with the help of the Operating Agency to secure revival of the Sick Industrial Companies within a reasonable period, the BIFR/AAIFR has to be saddled with the responsibility of securing payment of statutory dues to the working class. In the event of closure becoming inevitable, the employer of the Sick Industrial Company should not be allowed to take the advantage of Section 20 and 22 of SICA but before recommending statutory closure indirectly by way of winding-up proceedings the BIFR should stay its hand and insist on prior compliance with statutory requirements of the provisions contained in Chapter V A & B of ID Act in the matter of Payment of Retrenchment Compensation.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Reference under section 15 or proceeding u/s 16 or implementation of the Scheme under section 19 of SICA should not ignore the claims of the workers in the matter of payment of statutory dues. Positive responsibility should be cast on the BIFR to convene a special meeting in this behalf in which Labour Commissioner, PF Commissioner, Director ESI, Representatives of Trade Unions should be invited for working out details of such payments. BIFR should direct the workers' payments to be made by the employer before embarking upon any consideration on the proposal of the employer for its revival. Powers of BIFR under section 20(4) and section 22 should be exercised suo-motto on the basis of such meetings.

BIFR/AAIFR be revamped so as to operate as nursing homes and not as mortuaries in respect of Sick Industrial Companies with their induced or real sickness and for this purpose more teeth will have to be provided to these agencies instead of allowing them to remain as mere recommendatory or advisory bodies. Recommendations made by them affect the national economy and the scarce resources of the country. The working of SICA has to be adapted on the pattern of Industries Development & Regulation Act providing for appointment of a Custodian for the assets of the Company and its functioning pending consideration of revival package so that the employment is sustained and proper care is bestowed on the prevailing situation.

3. Reports and recommendations made by BIFR/AAIFR on the basis of expertise be submitted to Govt. first and they should be taken into consideration by Govt. of India for taking over the management and/or ownership of such units in the national interests. It will deter pseudo sickness of undertakings hunting for only material assets and not for human welfare.

AITUC's comments on the proposed amendments to the I.D. Act
(Item 5 on the agenda of SLC Session - 13.9.96)

I. Exemption from the purview of the I.D. Act

The AITUC is totally opposed to give exemption to any industry, service, establishment or undertaking, or any branch or section thereof, from the purview of the I.D. Act, except an activity of the Govt. relating to sovereign functions of the Govt.

Any suggestion for revising the definition of "Industry" to exclude agricultural operations, cooperative societies including dairy cooperatives, educational and research institutions, hospitals, medical or health services, besides other professional services, practised by an individual or individuals, etc., is tantamount to curtailing the right of the concerned employees to bargain collectively. It would go against the letter and spirit of ILO conventions to which the Govt. is committed.

Incidentally the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act applies to all establishments including those employing even one employee. Such an employee can approach conciliation machinery and also secure adjudication. Shop employees irrespective of numbers can also raise an industrial dispute for their demands. Surely the employees of the industries/operations, etc. sought to be excluded from the purview of the I.D. Act stand on the same footing.

It might be mentioned that the Govt. of India has fully backed the ILO convention adopted in the last ILO Conference on extending legal protection to Home-based workers on the same footing as to other workers.

In suggesting exemption for employees of educational, research, and medical, etc. services the Govt. is perhaps trying to wriggle out of the obvious effect of the Supreme Court judgement on definition of "industry".

The AITUC is also opposed to any limitation on the Right to Collective Bargaining and Right to Strike of any section of employees, including those working as supervisors, technicians or scientists, - and even managerial personnel not vested with the power of direction and control. This position is fully accepted by ILO in its relevant Convention.

We agree that a grievance redressal mechanism can be set up with a view to avoid strikes by expeditious settlement of disputes. But if the machinery fails to resolve a dispute, the right to strike must be ensured. In fact a time has come when the I.D. Act could be metamorphosed into an "Employment Relations Bill".

- 2 -

The change in the definition of 'Industry' from time to time has had a historical passage. But the definition of "Workman" has remained too narrow to meet the changing socio-economic situation marked by rapid & revolutionary scientific technological advance. For example the existing definition of 'Workman' has been interpreted by courts in a manner which in several cases excludes persons/employees working by brain. While holding that education is an "industry", the Supreme Court in a different case ruled that teachers are not workmen within the definition contained in the I.D. Act. With fast growing commercialisation of schools, teaching/institutions as well as medical and health services, etc. this narrow concept of "Workman" is facilitating ruthless exploitation of a growing army of teachers, medical personnel, etc. at the hands of unscrupulous/greedy promoters of such institutions. Besides non-existence of security of job, in a large number of cases, the employees in these institutions are not even paid the minimum wages prescribed for unskilled workers under the Minimum Wages Act.

The AITUC is of the considered opinion that the definition of "industry" and of "Workman" must be based on the sole criterion of existence of employer-employee relationship in order to eliminate the chances of getting involved in legal quibblings leading frequently to repeated bouts of litigation. The relationship may be direct, or indirect (as in case of contract labour); that should make no difference. The paymaster, the real source of payment, must be identified as the employing agency since without it 'Workman' or employee has no existence.

Scope & Coverage of I.D. Act - some other suggestions/amendments.

1. Preamble After the words "regulation of the relations..... industrial harmony"add "without in any manner infringing the right to collective bargaining, including the right to strike".
2. Definition of 'Workman' As already pointed out the definition of 'Workman' in section 2(s) of I.D. Act, requires to be made unambiguously comprehensive, yet simple. Taking into consideration the continuing modernisation and/or technological upgradation, including computerisation which is increasingly characterising industrial and service operations, we are inclined to suggest the following to substitute the existing definition:
" 'Workman' means any person employed in any industry, directly or through any intermediary, to do any work, whether physical or by brain or by both, for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied.....etc."
3. Appropriate Govt. The suggestion clarifying the meaning, content of the term 'appropriate govt ' is agreed to.
4. Contract Labour With the increasing dimensions of contract work and consequential increase in the number of contract workers, it is necessary that apart from making the Central Govt. the appropriate Govt. in the relevant spheres, it has become absolutely necessary to bring them within the definition of "Workman" as proposed in (3) above. Contract workers must be put on the same footing as

other (regular) workers in an industry/establishment. They must be enabled to raise disputes against the principal employer directly.

5. Status of Union Territories

The Ministry's suggestion is accepted.

6. Power of State Govts to exempt (Sec.36(b))

AITUC strongly disfavours giving power to any State Govt. to grant exemption in respect of any category of employees.

7. Delegation of powers (Sec.39)

The suggestion is accepted.

II. Reforming the existing Dispute Resolution Mechanism

i) A dismissed/terminated worker should be free to approach the Joint Negotiating machinery, conciliation or adjudication machinery directly.

ii) Belated disputes - suggested period of 5 years is reasonable.

iii) There is merit in the suggestion regarding revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal.

iv) Publication of award in cases involving individual disputes may be dispensed with and a copy of the award should be given to the contending parties.

However the adjudicator/Labour Court should pass an appropriate decree enforceable through the appropriate Revenue Authority.

v) Relaxing qualifications of Presiding officers.

We do not agree with the proposal. With the restructuring of the industry involving complex techno/economic changes, industrial disputes are coming to acquire new content. Only well qualified competent and experienced judicial personnel, whose personal integrity is assured, would be able to mete out justice workers who are increasingly having to face mighty industrial houses and multinationals. In this context the question of downgrading the status or qualifications of presiding officers should not arise. There is no substance in the contention that the required number of presiding officers are not available. Low remuneration offered by the Govt. alone stands in the way of attracting the required talent. This remedy has to be applied if justice, social or personal is to be made available to the working people.

VI. Penalties: We suggest that amount of fine and term of imprisonment must be raised 5 times the present one in case of illegal lockouts or breach of other provisions of the Industrial law.

III. Alternative Industrial Disputes Resolution machinery Disputes involving rights can be settled through voluntary arbitration, while interest disputes should be resolved through collective bargaining as a first resort. Arbitration/adjudication should be voluntary.

IV. Rationalisation & Simplification

The three proposals put forward are agreed to, though the comment that conciliation machinery is working satisfactorily is hardly tenable.

V. i) The contention that this particular provision designed to prevent unjustified lay-off and retrenchment, is inhibiting investment, is without substance. The suggested amendment is tantamount to giving the concerned employers the right to hire and fire.

As a matter of fact there is all the justification for bringing factories employing 50 or more workers under the purview of the clause instead of 100 as at present. There is no gainsaying the fact that modernisation and/or technical upgradation has automatically led to reduction of working strength along with increase in production and profits. Productive operations previously performed by 100 workers can with modernised apparatus be performed by even less than 50 workers. Hence the case for downward revision of the floor-limit from 100 to 50 or even less.

The proposal to transfer the power to consider applications for lay-off or retrenchment from the Govt. to Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal merits serious consideration.

It is strongly felt that punishment/penalty in cases of infringement of the provisions pertaining to retrenchment, lay-off, etc. should be more stringent or deterrent, since there is an increasing tendency among employers to resort to shut-down or suspend production without obtaining the required permission from the competent authority. In case Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts are vested with the power to grant or not to grant permission for lay-off, retrenchment or closure, they should also be empowered (by suitably amending the I.D. Act) to impose financial penalties in case of any action, or continuance thereof, prejudicial to the interests of workers -including lay-off, retrenchment, suspension of production or closure.

Enhancement of rate of compensation

While agreeing to the proposal on enhancement of rate of compensation in case of retrenchment or closure, it is strongly felt that payment of at least ^(3 months) 3 months' consolidated wages for each year of service should be laid down statutorily. In fact many employers are known to be offering compensation at even a higher rate in some cases.

An additional clause should be introduced to cover cases of relocation of factories/ establishments due to environmental or other reasons. Such of the workmen as do not wish to move to new sites, must be covered by the enhanced compensation provision mentioned above.

ii) Strike notice and lockout: 14 days notice as required at present is quite sufficient in case of public utility services since conciliation process, including, submission of report to the Govt. take extra 2-3 weeks. No notice of strike should be necessary for non-public utility and private industries, establishments or services.

The process of conciliation must be time-bound. Infact time-limit also requires to be prescribed in case of adjudication/arbitration. The present blanket restriction even on strikes launched for securing demands other than, or not connected with, the matter under dispute/conciliation/adjudication or arbitration, should be done away with.

There is no objection to the proposal that a strike notice, where necessary, should be accompanied by a resolution, or resolutions, from unions representing 51% or more, of the workforce employed in the establishment, favouring the strike. However, in case of a spontaneous strike triggered by any provocative action of the management, including violation of statutory, contractual, customary or conventional right of the workmen, the requirement of a strike-notice must be dispensed with.

Provided further that in case of a strike resorted to in response to a general strike call given by a national Trade Union Centre or Centres, on issue or issues of general policy on which no conciliation or adjudication is possible or practicable, mere prior intimation, without attracting any stipulation as to the period of strike notice, shall be considered sufficient.

Strike period Wages: We consider it totally unjust that workers should be deprived of wages for strike period even when such a strike is justified solely on merits - as, for example, in case of provocation offered by the management, or patently intransigent attitude of the management in negotiating on grievances or demands of workers. There should be a provision in the Act to entitle workers to wages for strikes held to be justified on merits. Such a provision will have a salutary effect on both the social partners.

The Participation of workers in Management Bill - 1990

AITUC is in general agreement with the objectives and intention behind this proposed piece of legislation. Yet it would like that its provisions be so modulated as to ensure genuine participation of the workers, through their chosen representatives, in all major issues connected with management and operation of the industry concerned.

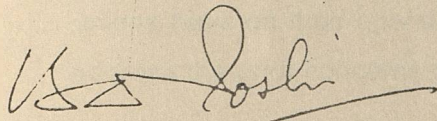
At this stage we would like to confine ourselves with making a few comments or suggestions which could be accommodated without any difficulty.

I. Clause 1(3) In our opinion all the provisions of the Act should be applied simultaneously for all industrial establishments throughout the country. Choice of different dates for application of different provisions for different classes of industrial establishments, leaves scope for injudicious exercise of discretion and might be found lacking in transparency in certain cases.

Clause 4: The proviso to sub-clause II, below item (a) and (b) leaves decision of a matter on which agreement is lacking to the employer alone. We are not in agreement with this proposal. Some other bipartite or independent mechanism has to be thought of to bring about a reasonable solution of the differences.

Though it was agreed that workers' representatives shall be on the Board of Directors, the Bill provides only for workers representatives on the Board of Management. The financial policies will not be decided by the Board of Management and so decision-making on vital matters will remain outside the purview of the proposed participative fora.

The AITUC has at an early stage given its views on some other aspects of the proposed legislative measure. It is expected that the proceedings of a previous meeting convened to discuss the Bill will be gone into by the Ministry to fully acquaint itself with the AITUC's suggestions.



Memorandum presented to the
33rd Indian Labour Conference
on behalf of the
All India Trade Union Congress

The 33rd Indian Labour Conference assembles at a point of time when a feeling of disquiet, even resentment, has started gripping the working class and its Trade Unions at directionless, in some cases negative labour policies of the United Front Govt. The contents of the agenda papers circulated to the participants, unfortunately, fail to strike a reassuring note in regard to the pursuit of labour-oriented policies as promised in the Common Minimum Programme of the U.F. Govt.

Promising rapid labour-intensive industrialisation of the country in pursuit of a self-reliant economy capable of solving burning problems like poverty, unemployment etc., the Programme commits the Govt. to address through positive measures, some of the major issues and problems agitating the working class in our country. Naturally, therefore, the Trade Unions expected that the important forum of ILC will be utilized by the Govt. to put forward an agenda outlining in concrete terms measures it is preparing itself to adopt to move decisively in the direction of redeeming its pledges to the working people in respect of some of the major items the working class and its trade unions have on their agenda. Concretely it was expected that the Govt. will address the prior concerns of Trade Unions in the following direction:-

a) **Law for Agricultural workers**

Enactment of legislation for agricultural workers guaranteeing them minimum wages and fair conditions of work and social security rights;

b) **Strengthening the Public Sector - no to disinvestment**

Making the public sector strong and competitive, while rehabilitating sick and potentially sick public sector companies,

besides giving up indiscriminate privatisation and disinvestment;

- c) **Prevention of industrial sickness and revamping of BIFR**
Enactment of legislation to deal effectively with industrial sickness with complete revamping of the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);
- d) **Law for construction labour**
Amendment of the legislation on construction labour as per suggestions given by the National Campaign Committee on Construction Labour;
- e) **Secret ballot and ILO-recommended rules of recognition for Central Govt. employees**
Introduction of statutory measures to ensure the right of Trade Unions to secure recognition through secret ballot and attempt on the part of the Govt. to resile from the position taken in CMP must be given up. Implementation of ILO recommendations on the new rules of recognition of unions and associations of Central Govt. employees in consultation with the staff-side to be taken up.
- f) **Bonus & gratuity ceiling**
Removal of ceilings on Bonus and Gratuity;
- g) **NTC & NJMC revival**
Implementation of turn-around package for revival of NTC and of the agreement on NJMC;
- h) **Incorporation of positive amendments in Pension Scheme**

Incorporation of important suggestions and amendments demanded by Trade Unions in the Employees' Pension Scheme requiring its indexation, removal of ceiling of Rs.5000/-, raising of interest rate to not less than 12%, etc.etc.

- l) **Workers' participation in management**
Enactment of legislation on Workers' Participation in Management at all levels, including Company Board as demanded by Trade Unions;
- j) **5th Pay Commission**
Adoption of immediate measures to secure finalisation of the Fifth Pay Commission Report;
- k) **Restructuring of ILC realistically**
Initiation of steps to restructure ILC to accommodate independent organisations of employees in important sectors of economy, like Banks, Insurance, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence, Railways, professional workers, besides those in unorganised sectors like agriculture, having tremendous potential to influence economic development.

Other important issues : Price-rise-Environment

In addition to the concerns listed above others that need special mention are (1) the phenomenon of rising prices which continue to add to the hardship of the working people; and (2) large scale dislocation or relocation of thousands of polluting industrial units necessitated by justified environmental requirements affecting population in urban and semi-urban areas. In the deplorable absence of timely initiative by concerned authorities to tackle the situation with an integrated approach encompassing its social, economic, ecological and public health-related dimensions, law-courts have started passing precipitately indiscriminate orders, which involve large-scale closures of industrial units. In the capital city itself around ten

thousand industrial units face closure following Supreme Court orders in a public interest petition. Neither the Govt. of the national Capital Region of Delhi, nor the Central Govt. have so far cared to react to the serious situation involving job-losses running into tens of thousand.

It is indeed a pity that most of these vital issues which ought to have occupied a Central place in the agenda of the Conference, find no place in it, except, in a few instances, a passing or casual reference to some of them.

Admittedly reorganisation or restructuring of Employment Exchanges and institutions imparting technical and vocational education, etc. are important matters taken by themselves. They cannot, however, be discussed fruitfully in isolation from basic policy-related issues referred to in the foregoing pages.

Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

A detailed note dealing with the officially proposed amendments to the I.D. Act has already been furnished to the Labour Ministry on behalf of the AITUC.

Our considered views on these officially suggested amendments have been fully explained in the said note. There was hardly any need to include this item in the ILC agenda. Decision on it should have been taken on a forum like SLC. The Central point of AITUC's stand point on this issue is: (1) No exemption to any industry, service, establishment, or undertaking including agriculture should be given from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, except an activity relatable to the sovereign functions of the State; (2) No revision of the existing definition of "Industry" is justified. It must be based on the sole criteria of employer-employee relationship. (3) No increase in the number of employees from the existing 100 to 300 is justified for the purpose of obtaining permission for closure or retrenchment. There is every justification for bringing the number down to 50 from 100. (4) Rate of compensation payable in case of retrenchment or closures must be raised to not less than 3 months' consolidated wages for each year of service. The

same rate should be applicable to workers unable for any reason to move to new sites of industrial relocation on grounds of environment.

The Bill on Participation of Workers in Management

Our views on this item have already been communicated in detail in a note sent to the Labour Ministry on its request. This matter too like the previous one should be settled on a forum like SLC-where a fruitful dialogue can be carried out. The Central point of our criticism and of demand is that workers' participation has to be at all levels of the management, including the Company- Board level to make the participation effective, genuine and meaningful.

Floor-level Minimum Wages at national level

As maintained by AITUC representatives in discussions in the last SLC Session, floor-level Minimum Wages at national level must be laid down and notified. These must be above the povertyline, and must provide for expenditure on education and health.

Further the minimum wages so notified should be linked to Consumer Price Index and revised at intervals of not exceeding 5 years in any case.

The criteria adopted by the Planning Commission for determination of consumption at povertyline is to be related to minimum wages at floor-level only. Consumption criteria for fixing minimum wages should otherwise be above the povertyline.

Modernisation of Employment Exchanges.

Effective steps should be taken for propagating employment market information in the language of the people. Audio visual methods should be used to provide information as bulk of the unemployed or part-employed workforce is either illiterate or semi-literate.

Vocational Training System

Training should be imparted in trades keeping in view the continuing technological development. The planners should take into consideration the

type of industries or services likely to develop in a region and arrangement should be made to meet their requirements of trained technical personnel.

Training in various trades should be thrown open to women. It is necessary to devise a systematic monitoring system to supervise the quality of training and other related matters.

It is advisable to have an all India Council for vocational training and restructuring of functions of DGET Institutes. A nodal institute for training instructors should be set up as an autonomous body. Establishment of the trade testing and certification board has become necessary.

Tripartite Committees

It appears that one of the main road-blocks preventing implementation of decisions adopted by the Tripartite Committees, including the Special Tripartite and Industrial Committees set up thereunder, is the woeful lack of inter-ministerial coordination. We have witnessed how solutions to some of the highly important problems of workers proposed unanimously by Industrial Committees and approved by the Special Tripartite Committee have been floundering on the rock of bureaucratic procedures in the absence of coordination between the concerned Ministries - mainly the Ministries of Labour, Industry and of Finance. Democratic industrial relations which form the bedrock of any sound industrial system cannot become a reality unless and until the Govt. practices what it preaches.

On behalf of AITUC

(A.B. BARDHAN)

General Secretary

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : M.S.Krishnan,
Genl. Secy. : A. B.Bardhan,
Dy.Genl.Secy: B.D.Joshi.

25-9-1996.

Notice of amendments to the A.I.T.U.C. Constitution.

To

All Members of the General Council of AITUC
(including Office-Bearers and Members of
the Working Committee)

Dear Comrades,

Sub:- Proposed amendments to the
AITUC Constitution.

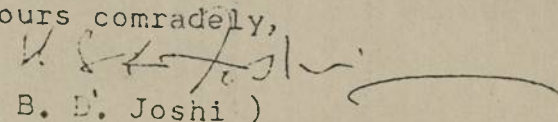
In accordance with Clause 31 of the registered Constitution of the All India Trade Union Congress, and in continuation of General Council Meeting Notice dated 13.9.1996, the Secretariat proposes to table the following amendments to the Constitution in the forthcoming meeting of the General Council to be held on the 2-3-4th of November, 1996.

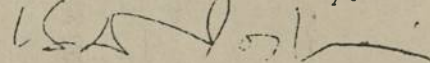
- (I) In Clause 9(a), Sub-item (ii) substitute
- (A) "Fifteen" in place of "thirteen", to read as:
"not more than fifteen Vice Presidents.
 - (B) Item (vi) Substitute "nine" in place of "seven";
to read as: "not more than nine Secretaries".
- (II) Add the following sentence at the end of Clause 13(ii)
- " The Working Committee will also decide as to which of the Vice Presidents, stationed permanently in the Metropolitan Territory of Delhi, shall be permanent invitees to the meetings of the Secretariat."

While notifying the proposed amendments, the attention of the members of the General Council is invited to the provisions of Clause 31 of the Constitution of AITUC, which require "three-fourth" majority vote in a "meeting attended by atleast 60% of the members ---" for adopting any amendment or amendments for which due notice has been given. It is consequently requested that the General Council members will please give due priority to attendance at the meeting on 2-3-4th Nov. 1996.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,


(B. D. Joshi)
Deputy General Secretary.



3/96

Gen. Council
file

All India Trade Union Congress

Report to the

PLATINUM JUBILEE SESSION

of the General Council

Hyderabad

October 31, November 1 & 2, 1995

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REPORT TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE AIFUC

Hyderabad (October 31, November 1 & 2, 1995)

We are meeting when the AIFUC has completed 75 years of its existence. During this jubilee year, celebrations have been held at many places, - beginning with the ceremonial meeting in Bombay on October 31, 1994 and continuing through numerous state and local observances. Some more are to follow during the next two months.

These anniversary rallies and conventions have evoked pride in the militant history of the AIFUC; awareness of the tremendous sacrifices, long and bitterly-fought struggles that have been carried out by the Indian working class movement, and by workers and unions under the banner of the AIFUC; a sober understanding about the successes and failures; and renewed confidence in the future.

The AIFUC Centre has published an 'Outline History' of the 75th years, which if translated in the state languages and widely sold among activists will prove to be of help.

The past one year has seen many developments in the economic and political field. Many issues have confronted the trade union movement, whether in the organised or the unorganised and informal sectors, as a result of the deliberate policies pursued by Govt. workers and other sections of people have fought back through the joint action committees, the CPSPU, the Sponsoring Committee of Trade Unions, and the National Platform of Mass organisations. This has had the effect of halting some anti-people and anti-worker move:and slowing down a few others.

But of course, the Government goes on declaring that 'the policies are irreversible'. To obfuscate the issues and deflect criticism and opposition, government spokesmen go on stating that there is a 'national consensus' on these policies, when it is known that most of the non-ruling parties, and the trade unions and mass organisations are opposing them. The justified urge of many states to develop industrially and to seek investments is twisted by them to mean an endorsement of their new economic policies. Some state Governments are of course vying with the centre on the lines of its policy. Some others while opposing the centre and pursuing a policy which is different in vital aspects, are not always careful enough to point out the differences. It gives ground for confusion, which the NEP wallas exploit.

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Shaken by the election reverses, Rao-Manmohan Singh have hastened to add that there is need to put a 'human face' on these policies and to show that the policies are not 'anti-poor'. They have gone ahead and announced a package of 'populist' measures which may give some petty relief to a few sections, but do not affect the basic character and thrust of these policies.

Not only trade unions, mass organisations and many NGOs, but also several prominent public figures, including some in governments, have castigated the Structural Adjustment Programme of the IMF and World Bank, and the trade practices of the G-7 and other developed countries overseen by the WTO. This was seen in the recent world gatherings at Copenhagen and Beijing.

Let us take a look at the economic scene:-

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The current economic scenario in India typically resembles the 'ladders & snakes' game. The situation needs close scrutiny against the claims of the Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh, made during his most recent foreign tour. In short these claims are: 'Indian Economy is growing at a fast pace of 5.5 to 6% p.a.; Exports in Dollar terms are going up 27%; Inflation rate at 7.5% will go down to 7.0% by year end; debt-service burden of over 27% will be brought down to 20% by the end of next 5 year plan; etc.etc.' Most of the other economic indicators, let alone social ones, which send out opposite signals have of course been not even remotely hinted about.

To begin with these claims of the Govt. are essentially belied by what the Planners have said as recently as July '95. This in short is what they were compelled to say notwithstanding official "appraisal" or wishful thinking on the outcome of reforms. Describing the macro-outlook as uncertain they have pointed out the following negative features of the situation: Slow-down in public investment; inflationary pressures are likely to worsen with the type pattern of growth that is taking place; the present excessively high growth of imports is likely to bring about deterioration in balance of payments; growing regional imbalance in the economy; economic reforms during the past years have brought about growth in incidence of poverty due particularly to failure to step up public investment in agriculture. Commencing on the crucial aspect

of fiscal management the planners have expressed serious concern on growing pressure of interest payments. Assessing the nature and quality of inflationary trends in 1994-95, "grave concern" has been expressed at its likely outcome of pushing up general price-level in the coming period. Domestic savings rate according to the Planners, requires to be increased substantially; citing 1994-95 trends, trade deficit can double from the current level to \$ 6 billion in 1966-67 even if exports grow at the projected level of 18% - back to 1990-91 level.

The above appraisal of the Planning Commission members, though seriously contested by the Govt., of course without carrying much conviction, is more than borne out by facts and figures.

The budget deficit of the Centre has climbed to the astronomical level of Rs.18,953 crore as in July, 1995, as against estimated year-end budget deficit of Rs.4000 crores, thus setting at nought the 'capping level' contemplated in agreement between the Govt. and the RBI. To finance this deficit the RBI had to come to the Govt. assistance by issuing adhoc treasury bills which rose sharply to Rs.16,065/- crores. The result; unplanned expansion of money supply in the economy.

Leaving out the problems of fiscal deficit for the time being, since it is to be viewed in different context, let us look at the Revenue expenditure which requires to be controlled. Statistics reveal that Administrative, i.e. non-developmental expenditure of the Govt. increased by 80% from Rs.43615 crores to Rs.79079 crores between 1991 and 1995. On the other hand the development expenditure increased from Rs.26542 crores to 36316 crores only - an increase only of 37%. If the average rate of inflation around 10% is taken into account, the developmental expenditure can hardly show any increase, while non-developmental one would still show an increase of around 45-50%.

Further more it is just not the revenue expenditure that is the problem in the present situation. The centre's tax-revenues themselves as a proportion of GDP have fallen from 8.1% in 1990-91 to 7.1% in 1994-95. Excise and customs duty revenues have fallen as a proportion of GDP. Failure to arrest the declining trend in revenue collection is thus having a negative impact on controlling revenue expenditure.

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In this connection it has to be noted that while the private corporate sector is continuing to cry wolf about 46% rate of Corporation tax, the effective rate of corporate tax is actually far lower at around 19.5%. Unpaid taxes of zero tax companies alone last year amounted to Rs.9000 crores. The Finance Ministry, however remains deliberately unmindful of this seriously negative feature of its taxation policies.

The National account statistics for 1995, show a fall in the rate of capital formation over the last 3 years, which point to negative efficacy of reforms as vehicle of development. In terms of constant 1980-81 prices, the statistics reveal, capital formation has fallen from 25.5% of the GDP in 1990-91 to 21.8% in 1992-93 and finally to 19.4% in 1994-95. Moreover as per the methodology adopted by Dr.K.N.Raj, there is likely to be an error on the side of over-estimation and in that case savings may well fallen below 19%.

Thus, as a ratio of GDP, total fixed capital formation has declined from 21.8% in 1990-91 to 19.4% in 1993-94, with public sector capital formation from 8.6% to 7.8% and private capital formation from 12.7% to 12.0%.

The Govt. has just not been able to arrest the runaway increase in its unproductive expenditure apart from inadequacy of its revenue growth as already pointed out. A major factor explaining the former is the sharp rise in interest payments from Rs.26,956, or by 95% over four years! As a result even though subsidies have been more or less stagnant, at around 12-13 thousand crore rupees and other current expenditures have not seen excessive growth, adjustment has resulted in keeping capital expenditure down. Even the RBI itself has of late been compelled to hint at India facing the danger of debt-trap. Interest payments already consume well over half of the centre's tax revenues and the Govt. cannot challenge the nearly well-accepted proposition that unless further growth of debt-burden is expeditiously and effectively checked, the nation's capacity to invest productively will get seriously undermined.

Foreign Exchange earning estimates are beginning to be rather shifty. The W.B. in May last estimated that forex reserves this year will decline by \$ 4.2 billion. But latest City Bank estimates indicate that the decline may be as steep as \$ 6.1 billion against an accretion of \$ 5.7 billion last year.

Going by official figures there has been a recovery of growth in 1994-95, relative to the previous year. The growth is shared by agriculture, 2.2% largely due to good monsoons, and by industry at 8% plus. It has to be remembered, however, that the high growth in industry is partly explained by relatively low base of growth rate recorded during 1991-92. Manufacturing sector seems to be recovering. Figures suggest that after a decline of 0.8% in 1991-92, the rate of growth climbed to 2.2% in 1992-93; 5.5% in 1993-94; and 8.8% in 1994-95. However during the last two years of relatively notable growth, rates of growth have been substantially different across sectors, particularly in sectors sharing dominant share of growth. These sharp variations in rates of growth across sectors, betray lack of a "synchronised recovery" - casting doubt as to the reliability of the Index of industrial production. On a deeper analysis it would appear as if a stable, really sustainable rate of recovery is being counter-acted by policy measures like import-liberalisation besides others affecting specific sectors. Even though there has been 28% increase in Dollar Value of exports, as per official claim, imports rose by 37%. Result: Trade deficit during the first 5 months of 1995-96 rose to \$ 98 billion as compared to \$ 799 million during the corresponding period of the last year. Moreover it is noteworthy that the growth of exports in Dollar values has taken place largely due to export of primary goods. The current phenomenon of rather steep downward slide of the rupee is likely to continue because of the adverse trade balance and slow-down of capital inflows. The RBI's manifest indecision to intervene in the situation is as intriguing as it is ominous.

In this scenerio what remains as vital concern to the mass of the toiling people, both urban as well as rural, is the undeniable fact that since the introduction of economic reforms, there has been a deterioration in their living conditions.

We are now witnessing the seriously disturbing phenomenon of increase in poverty during the years of reform, despite the rather satisfactory performance of the agricultural sector. Going by the NSSO method the proportion of the population below the poverty line, which between 1987/88 and 1989/90 had fallen from 39.1% to 33.7% in rural India and from 40.1% to 36% in urban India, actually rose to 41.72% and 37.75% respectively in 1992/93. In numerical terms while the number below even the conservative

official poverty line had declined from 310.1 million in 1987-88 to 281.8 million 1989-90, it subsequently rose dramatically to 354.78 million by 1992-93.

The main factors responsible for this retrograde movement are: inadequate growth of employment in relation to the increase in workforce, (along with unemployment following restructuring in industries); a slow and totally inadequate increase in money wages and a high increase in inflation. All this has led to a general deterioration in the quality of life of the toiling masses.

Price situation so far as the working masses are concerned continues to deteriorate, notwithstanding the highly manipulated or fudged figures of WPI and rate of inflation. Taking into account the proven fact that provisional WPI figures are always 0.6% to 1.5% lower than the actual rate of inflation, the average rate of inflation on the basis of WPI works out to around 10% during the first six months of the period ending 30th September '95. A very important and substantial point has emerged from an analysis of figures of WPI and of rate of inflation released by the Govt. from week to week. From the point of view of the consumer, i.e. worker - urban as well as rural, what is important is not the trend in WPI, but the change in CPI of industrial workers and of agricultural workers. The rate of inflation calculated on CPI of industrial workers increased from 9.4% in March '95 to 9.7% in April '95; 10.3% in May '95; 10.5% in June '95; and stood at 10.9% in August '95. CPI increased by about 8% in the first 5 months of the current year as against 6.4% during the corresponding period of the last year.

Thus the rate of inflation as per CPI for agricultural workers during the current year so far works out to a much higher figure. This increased from 10.6% in March, 1995, to 12.1% in April-May and finally shot up to 14.1% in August, 1995.

Comparative to the corresponding period of the last year CPI for agricultural workers increased by about 8% in August '95 as against 4.8% last year. Thus the rate of inflation during the current year on the basis of CPI for industrial and agricultural workers is much higher than the figures published by the Govt. tend to show. This represents the real picture of price-rise for the mass of the toiling people.

In the name of financial sector reforms, the Govt. has been resorting to mechanism leading to significant liquidity crunch and fuelling high interest rates to the extent of as much as 14%. As a result small and medium firms are not finding it possible to obtain working capital even on reasonable interest rates, and are unable to stay in production, leading to closures and lay offs, etc. The markets are becoming completely dependant on actions of big domestic and foreign players. Again, finding it difficult to finance its deficits by high cost borrowing the Govt. has conveniently embarked on privatising its most profitable public sector. Another highly retrograde outcome of these 'reforms' involving insufficient liquidity and high interest rates is that domestic firms feel compelled to divert equity in favour of foreign portfolio investors to finance whatever little is left of their operations. In the final analysis the financial sector reforms of the Govt. are triggering a process of centralisation with private foreign investors at the core, leading to external vulnerability.

Indiscriminate privatisation of high profit yielding public sector giants is directly connected with such centralisation.

N.Rao's address on independence day laboriously elaborated the policy of total reliance on foreign capital for industrial infrastructural development for which purpose India's 'aid diplomacy' is being fully geared, to the abandonment of mobilization of domestic resources and skills. The policies are being increasingly based on the premise that India has no option but to directly rely on foreign official credits to service the outstanding foreign debt - (amounting nearly to \$ 100 billion) as well as for minimum essential social sector expenditure. Foreign capital is being consistently given full freedom to undertake investment in accordance with its global business priorities and the criterion of profit maximisation. In social sector education, primary health care, etc. continue to be grossly neglected, while higher education and modern health services are being run more and more on commercial lines. FDI or "non-debt" creating inflow of foreign capital is being readily permitted extortionate return on their investment with guarantees by the central Govt. Even the W.B. officials have lately started to caution that large-scale foreign investment into India could pose "problems of debt servicing, particularly in terms of repatriation of earnings".

The profile of industrial sickness both in public as well as private sectors has been worsening even when measured by no. of cases referred to BIFR. Accompanied by industrial restructuring, unemployment and loss of lakhs of jobs show little signs of abatement. According to the latest study of the Labour Ministry the no. of sick industrial units in the private sector stands at 2.34 lakhs, an overwhelming majority of which fall in the SSI category, while a comparatively smaller no. of these sick units fall in medium and large industry category. An estimated six million workers are assumed to be engaged in private sector sick units, with an estimated amount of Rs.12000 crores from various public sector financial institutions having got blocked therein. The Govt. has all along been unable to take any policy on administrative measures to deal with the situation. The assumption underlying the Govt.'s structural reforms that surplus labour in the unorganised sector will gradually disappear as it gets absorbed in the organised sector has proved invalid. In reality just the reverse has been happening. According to Prof. G.Parthasarthy, Director of Institute of Development and Planning Studies, the share of unorganised sector in national income has been declining, but the number in the sector continues to swell. Experience supports his assessment that "that organised sector will witness retrenchment and casualisation of employment opportunities". All tall claims of the Government and its spokesmen on job creation for more than 10 million within the next plan period lose credibility in this scenario.

The situation does not at all promise any major relief for the mass of the people in the foreseeable future. The battle for employment, wages to offset continuous price rise, education, health-care and social protection therefore has to continue relentlessly simultaneously with struggle against onslaught of MNCs on our economy and independence.

MNCs

The spate of so-called reformatory measures being adopted to 'globalise' the Indian economy, is fast leading to the swelling wave of MNCs from Japan, USA, Germany, and France pouring into India to every conceivable product-segment from processed goods to steel, from readymade garments to petroleum. While consumer products market have been raided by workers' top brands led by Coke, Sony, Macdonald, Malboro, Kelloggs, Cadbury, Pfizer, Pimex, etc., industrial and core sectors are being

concerned by, US Steel and Shell Oil. The telling effect of this massive offensive by MNCs is evident in the resulting 'alliances' hurriedly decided out of desperation by the Indian Corporates with global leaders- Godrej- GE, Proctor & Gamble - Godrej, General Motors - Ford - Sumitomo - Maruti, Coke-Parle, AP&T - Fridson Ltd., Cosmat-Max Pvt. Ltd., Motorola Pertech Company, etc.etc. Finding it difficult to defend themselves, the Indian Corporates are opting to fit into the new world order as niche players to ensure their survival.

As for MNCs, much of their new interest centres on the opportunities that economic reform has presented to the global Corporations in heavy investment sectors like power, telecoms. and oil.

It is noteworthy that the approach of the MNCs and their attitudes have considerably changed by now. The distinctly new trend that has been in evidence during the last couple of years, is the sequence of big name MNCs setting-up fully-owned subsidiaries to exploit the opportunities unfolding in the Indian market. A major objective that is achieved to be served through this new strategy is to ensure MNCs proprietary control over products and processes, considerably enhancing their competitive capacity in a scenario triggering competitive pressures. The most dramatic evidence of the fast growing MNC influence in India comes from the fast moving consumer goods sector. Their market shares in products like sauces, ketch-ups jumped from 45% to 86% between 1991-94. In the same period their share in washing powders, liquids, jumped from 24% to 31%. MNCs are now powering India's advertising boom with their huge budgets and lavish spending. Liberalisation - led opportunities for corporate India have spurred an explosion in the field of Accountancy, Management Consultancy Services, which is being virtually taken over from indigenous giants like Furguson, Eicher, etc. The latest available facts and figures show that since 1991, the world's largest investment banks, have invested \$3.6 billion in portfolio investments in India turning India almost into the one of the world's hottest emerging markets. The potential spread projected at 10% is attracting most of the big names - Goldman Sachs, Morgan Standby, Peregrine, J.P.Morgan, Soloman Bros., R.Fleming, Oppenheimer, etc. There has been significant uptrend in investments by these big players, aggregating, for example to almost \$ 100 million during August - July'95.

MNCs influence is growing fast in several pockets of Indian business. 50 of the largest MNCs operating in India recorded a total market capitalisation of Rs.45,916 crores in September 1995 - up from Rs.8,531.59 crore in 1991. This works out to nearly 13% of the total market capitalisation of Rs.36000 crore. FIIs today account for more than 25% of the market turnover.

FDI approvals jumped from Rs.534.1 crore in 1991 to Rs.3887.5 crore in 1992, Rs.8859.3 in 1993, Rs.14,187.2 crore in 1994. The first four months of 1995 (Jan.-April) saw investment amounting to Rs.5,600.5 crores.

The AIFUC held a workshop in collaboration with the ILO in which a number of experts interacted with the leading cadres of the AIFUC, in the month of March '95. The deliberations have been published in a book form. In April, 1995, during the Working Committee meeting of the AIFUC, its position on the economic policies, on MNCs and induction of foreign capital, on industrial development policy etc. have been spelt out. The approved document of the Working Committee has also been published, and is available for our cadres. We therefore do not propose to repeat them here.

In the meanwhile, certain urgent issues have come up before us, about which we are writing in this Report.

PUBLIC SECTOR WAGE AGREEMENTS

After many attempts to delay new wage agreements or hem them in by several restrictions, though they had fallen due more than two-three years back, the managements had to come to the negotiating table. Agreements have been signed by now in all major public sector industries, except coal. In general, the increase in emoluments is of the order of 10.5% to 20%. Similar wage agreements have been signed in major private sector enterprises also. There the increases are sometimes even more than in the public sector.

We give no details here, because we have published more than 40 of these agreements in one volume. This will be a useful handbook, a precious reference book for our trade union functionaries.

The Govt. has however tried to deny the employees in the BIFR-referred undertakings, the benefit in wage or DA increase, by issuing administrative orders. This matter has been promptly taken up by the AIFUC and other central trade unions.

Similarly, there was a crude attempt to deny bonus to the 'sick' PSUs, particularly the NTC mills. This could become the prelude to similar steps taken by private entrepreneurs. The AIFUC sharply attacked this, pointing out that this is even against the statutes. The Finance Ministry had to climb down eventually.

BANK STRIKE :

In the case of banking industry, wage settlements of employees and officers have led to serious industrial unrest. Seven lakh bank employees have been forced into action due to the deliberate discrimination and fraud resorted to by the IBA during negotiations with employees' organisations on the one hand, and with officers on the other.

While negotiating on construction of pay scales, the IBA stubbornly opposed the employees' demand that the same be done at 1148 points of index (1960=100), with 115% and 110% neutralisation for sub-staff and clerks respectively. The ground given was that the capacity to pay is limited and if such high neutralisation is conceded to the employees, the same would have to be extended to officers as well, pushing their scales too high. In this situation pay scales of clerks and sub-staff were constructed with less than 103% and 106% neutralisation respectively.

But soon after the settlement was signed on that basis with the employees' organisations, the IBA went on to concede 115% neutralisation to scale I officers, resulting in serious distortions not only in pay scales but also in respect of DA.

Similar misleading steps were taken by the IBA in respect of HRA and Conveyance Allowance to the employees and the officers.

It appears there is a deliberate plan to pit officers against employees and vice versa, to keep them apart. It is to the credit of the AIBDA that it supported the employees in their justified demand. It should be clear that the fight is not between the employees and the officers. In fact the employees have made it abundantly clear that they do want a single pie to be reduced from what the officers have got. The fight is between the IBA and the employees for righting the wrong that has been done to them.

Four organisations, - the AIBDA, INBEC, NCBE and the BEFI jointly called for a one-day strike on August 31, then again for a two-day strike on September 26 and 27. The strike was complete, and the banking industry was paralysed. But rather than righting the wrong, Govt. has resorted to threats and penal actions, and to misrepresent the employees and their cause in the eyes of the public.

The AIFUC, CIPU, HMS, INFUC, and also the EMS (which had not supported the strike), have strongly deplored these threats and penal actions, and warned Govt. against proceeding on those lines.

The Central trade unions have stated that the employees' grievance deserves looking into, and to be corrected.

Attempts at conciliation have failed so far, due to the obduracy of Govt. in the Ministry of Finance, and the four organisations have been compelled to call for an indefinite strike from December 19. It is obvious that no solution can lie by just saying that the injustice will be remedied in the next bipartite. That is like giving a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank (for who knows the fate of this Govt. after the polls?).

It is urgent that central trade unions, members of Parliament and others should intervene forcefully, so that steps are initiated now to find out the extent of injustice done, and to remedy it, if the strike is to be averted.

STATE TRANSPORT, STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD & OTHER STATE UNDERTAKINGS

Several State Governments led by non-left parties have launched drive to privatise the State undertakings. Many of them have been liquidated. The sorry plight of these state undertakings is due to a combination of factors, of which the main are making these corporations the grazing ground for ruling party politicians who cannot become ministers, corruption, and refusal to give them any financial support. The centre's policy of privatisation has given a fillip and a cover for privatising or doing away with these corporations. Every such action is itself tainted with scam.

The two important state undertakings are the state road transport and the state electricity board.

In addition to throwing open the power sector for penetration of MNCs and private entrepreneurs, such as ENRON, COGENTRIX and other Fast Track Projects, in some States, the integrated power undertakings have been broken up into generation, transmission and distribution wings. The next step after tearing them limb by limb is to dispose off each limb to a private party. This way it is easy to privatise the huge SEBs with lot of assets. It should be noted that statutes and regulations are being ignored while undertaking these moves, and that there is a World Bank behest to that effect.

The effect of this move can only be higher power tariff, and neglect of electrification in villages and poor men's bustees. It would also be an illusion to think that power development can take place by this path.

The struggle carried on by the 'Enron Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti' initiated by our Union in the MSEB, eventually led to the cancellation of the Enron deal. The BJP-SS Govt. initially took credit for it. But now they are renegotiating the deal. The EVSS is therefore planning to resume the agitation. In other states, the agitation against the privatisation moves which will cripple the boards has to be built up under the banner of the AIFEE, and jointly with other power federations and central trade unions.

The AITUC has a strong presence in State road transport, and this was manifested in the agitations and strikes in a number of states by the transport unions against moves for privatisation, as for implementation of past agreements.

Worthy of note is the four-day strike of KSRTC employees and the accompanying hunger-strike by Com. Anantha Subbarao; the 'Save Delhi Transport Corporation' agitation carried on by the Joint Action Committee with the recognised AITUC Union as the core; the agitation and strike by the Punjab Road Transport Union, successful agreement won by the A.P. transport union, etc.

PENSION SCHEME

The AITUC has been in the forefront for a Pension Scheme to be enforced expeditiously. Its vice-president, Com. Parduman Singh is an acknowledged expert in the matter of social security in general, and pension in particular.

While giving evidence before the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the AITUC representative demanded that the Bill and the scheme should go through before the end of this year. Each month, thousands are retiring from their jobs, and every month of delay denies thousands of the benefit of pension.

Recently the Government has unilaterally announced a Pension Scheme to be effective from November 16, 1995, through an Ordinance. This announcement ran counter to what the AITUC has been demanding, and this was made clear in the AITUC's prompt statement on the issue.

While accepting in principle the enactment of an enabling legislation to extend to the workers (nearly 18 million who are covered by the Family Pension Scheme), the benefit of a full-fledged pension scheme covering all contingencies, the trade unions had been insisting that the scheme must be drawn up in full consultations with representatives of national F.U. Centres, so that it accords with the requirements of an integrated and comprehensive social protection measure. The scheme as announced fails to meet the conditions. This would have required indexation; determination of the latest available corpus for working out the rate of

pension payment from time to time; rate of interest payment on the Pension Deposit; measures to ensure that the beneficiaries get it without fail within weeks of retirement; eligibility; entitlement etc.

We are earnest that the scheme be settled as soon as possible. Therefore it is necessary that the meeting be held promptly with the trade unions to work out the details of the scheme, and that the bill to replace the ordinance and the scheme be presented together before the coming Parliament Session.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Under the globalisation and liberalisation policies of the Government, neither the rulers nor the employers bother to take care of the Safety, Health and Environmental protection of the workers at their working and living places. The recent mine accidents which resulted in mass death of 75 workers at the Gajlitant mines and 2 in Sohagpur bear testimony to the callous attitude of the authorities and the Government about the precious lives of the toiling people who produce wealth, in the factories, mines etc. For several years, the Mine Safety Conference has not been held.

In the name of facing competition and the motive for profit by any means, "SHE" is relegated to the background. The double standard adopted by the MNCs in their home countries and in developing countries like India have exposed these cartels whenever major disasters like Bhopal tragedy took place.

Formation of TUPEP

The trade unions cannot remain silent spectators and it is inevitable to prepare an Action Plan on "SHE" and integrate it with our regular TU work. In this regard the central trade unions had a meeting during February, 1995, and unanimously decided as follows:-

1. To form a National Forum entitled as "TRADE UNION PARTNERSHIP FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION" (TUPEP). All central trade unions viz. AITUC, BMS, CIU, HMS & INTUC are members of TUPEP.
2. TUPEP will generally seek to promote (a) Common approach of trade unions on Environmental questions; (b) Net working for exchange of information and experience; (c) Workers awareness and education and involvement in Environmental issues and (d) Tripartite Cooperation on these issues."

* National Workshop on Tripartism & Environmental issues:

Central Trade Unions are demanding that the Mine Safety Conference be held soon.

ILO organised the National Workshop in New Delhi on 29 - 31st August '95. The aim of the workshop was to identify the environment and sustainable development issues for future Tripartite Cooperation and to formulate an implementable action plan. Representatives of the AITUC, BMS, CITU, HMS and INTUC besides the Employers and Government representatives, from the Ministries of Labour, Industries and Environment participated in the 3 days' workshop.

* SITUATION IS ALARMING

It was noted with concern -

- * That India is home for even those pesticides and chemicals which are banned in industrialised countries;
- * that most cities are not connected with sewers and civic facilities for dealing with solid waste are far too inadequate;
- * that river stretches are critically polluted across the country;
- * that the proliferation of motor vehicles on the road using unleaded petrol add to the problem of air pollution caused by factories;
- * that in 1986 Govt. filed suit against Union Carbide Corporation claiming US \$ 3 billion as compensation; In 1989 the Supreme Court mediated an out of Court settlement of US \$ 470 millions; 10 years later only one sixth of them received a measly compensation;
- * that in the wave of liberalisation, the pressure to woo foreign investment relegated environmental concern to a back seat;
- * that the DUPONT is now shifted, in the wake of public protests, from Goa to Tamilnadu; whether what is not good for Goa is Tamilnadu ?
- * that the intent of the legislations are excellent, but the implementation is totally weak; to the management reporting of notifiable diseases means higher 'costs', for the workers so afflicted have to be paid compensation; the workers themselves tend to hide the ailment, fearing loss of job and authorities concerned are just indifferent;
- * that the new target of international toxic waste traders is South Asia, and a large portion to India.

* Trade Unions' demand - participation in Tripartite Forums

The workshop decided that the Central Trade Unions and the employers' organisations will jointly approach the Govt. of India to allow their official participation in the 'National Forum on Environment' and also in the State Pollution Boards and other similar forums, so as to enable them to effectively participate on environmental protection issues. It was also decided that at the factory/unit level, bipartite action plan (i) on environmental protection at the work and living places; (ii) to provide clean water to minimise the wastes (solid, liquid, gas); (iii) to organise bipartite Health Survivillance Committees and (iv) to build up awareness.

At the bipartite level, collective bargaining is to address itself concerning occupational safety, health and workplace and community environment. Some recent beginning has been made in major public sector industries like steel, NEEC etc.

* PROBLEMS OF WORKERS IN POLLUTING INDUSTRIES

Situation created by Supreme Court order regarding shifting/relocation of industries

1) IN DELHI

Based on the affidavit and report filed by the Government of Delhi in IA No.22 in CWP 4677/85, the Supreme Court of India has directed the shifting of 511 industries including textiles, steel rolling, chemical and paints and stone crushing etc. outside the limits of National Capital Territory of Delhi has created a very serious situation for thousands of workers employed therein. They are on the verge of loosing their employment, the only mean of livelihood. The order covers industrial units located in non-conforming areas of the metropolis as well as of polluting industries falling in conforming areas, in the absence of effective anti-pollutant mechanism.

The textile workers of Delhi and their unions condemned the highly reprehensible role of the Delhi Govt. and the Centre for permitting proliferation of industrial units in Delhi in totally unplanned and haphazard manner and now seeking the help of the Supreme Court for relocation of these industries unmindful of the interests of thousands of workmen.

The shifting of these units from Delhi and relocating elsewhere would actually mean their closure at Delhi, thereby attracting the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. Besides continuance of cotton textile mill industry in Delhi as per MPD

2001 is not prohibited. The overlooking of these above two legal provisions smacks of direct collusion between the Govt. and the industrialists in allowing these managements to take advantage of the highly appreciated value of landed property to be vacated by relocation of these industries. The entire case betrays the main purpose and intention behind the shifting move.

Trade Unions firmly stated that while protection of environment constitutes an essential part of any sustainable industrial development, hasty or precipitate solutions of the problem will adversely effect the interests of thousands of workers and jeopardise the economy of Delhi. Shifting of industries from Delhi would mean shifting of pollution from Delhi and imposing it on people and ecology of other regions. The real solution lies in controlling pollution at source.

Reacting to the situation, constituents of all the Central Trade Unions functioning in textile industry with other local unions have decided to launch joint action. The unions are also preparing to plead their case before the Supreme Court on 3rd November, the date on which the case is to be listed for further orders.

The Union representatives have met the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister on several occasions but they have not even cared to look into the grievances of workmen.

ii) In Calcutta: The leather tanneries which are functioning at present in Tangra, Tiljala, Topsis and Pagladanga areas of Calcutta city provide employment for about 20,000 workers, most of whom belong to Schedule castes and many years back migrated to Calcutta and settled there, being artisans and traditional workers and they do not even get minimum wages prescribed by the State Govt. The Supreme Court had earlier asked the State Govt. to shift all these tanneries and convert the vacant land into a green lung. The Govt. had acquired the plots and a subsidised rate was fixed by the Govt. The proposed new complex prepared by the W.Bengal Govt. in East Calcutta is about 25 Kms away from the present locations and the workers have to travel about 50 Kms. to and fro incurring expenses towards transport and their children education being imparted in their own trust schools now, will also be affected. Hence our union, W.Bengal Tannery Majdoor Union petitioned to the Supreme Court, appealing to direct the

State Government (i) to provide land and housing complex for the workers for their rehabilitation; (ii) to provide welfare measures like school, hospital or dispensary, play ground for the children; (iii) to give minimum wages from the date of closure of the tanneries till the date they start functioning at the new complex.

In the meanwhile, employers came up with a proposal to set up a common effluent treatment plant at the existing site itself and offered Rs.50 crores. The SC asked (Neeri) National Environment Engineering Institute to examine the project. Neeri has come up with several objections to the proposal and stated that the scheme was not capable of controlling pollution and odour in totality. The Court will take up the matter again on 11th November'95.

* Similar situation prevails in other parts of the country also, in particular in the big cities and the urban areas. Our unions should relentlessly carry on the struggle for protection of safety, health and environment; At the same time protect the interests of the working class who are sought to be deprived of their livelihood. Though this may a difficult task, has to be carried on. We must also take legal steps as done in the case of Delhi and Calcutta intervening in the Supreme Court case.

* The casual and contract workers and those in the unorganised sector bear the brunt of unsafe, unhygienic and inhuman working conditions. While organising the unorganised, special care must be taken on these issues and the demands of the unorganised workers should form part of the organised workers trade unions.

WOMEN WORKERS

At Patna Session of AITUC, the emphasis was laid to organise Women Workers to integrate them into trade union activities more and more. This was once again reiterated in the last General Council meeting held at Bombay and the State Committees were asked to take up this task urgently.

In pursuance of these decisions, a core group of Working women in different sectors formal/informal was set up at AITUC Centre, which included those women who themselves are working and those who are organising working women. The core group functioned regularly and chalked out plan for organising Working Women Convention.

In the meanwhile Common Wealth Trade Union Council offered AIFUC to co-sponsor a workshop, which we decided to have with focus on problems of Working Women. This National Workshop was held on March 17-18-19 at National Labour Institute, Noida and attended by 3 telecom sector women workers from Tamilnadu, one Chemical factory, Scientific worker from Gujrat, three Nurses Members of A.P. Medical Employees' Association, Two advocates working on AIFUC front in Manipur, Two teachers' Association activists from Delhi, three office bearers of Nurses Union AIIMS Delhi, One AIBEA member of the Union Bank of India, Delhi, and one activist as an organiser among informal sector workers.

The Workshop was a successful exercise and the participants were satisfied. It must be noted that many states who had been asked to nominate Women Workers to attend this Workshop did not take it seriously and did not even respond either way. There is general neglect and no serious efforts being made on this front by many of our state TUCs barring a few.

It is noteworthy that AIBEA took initiative and organised a successful National Level Conference of Women Working in the Banking Sector, at Bombay. Different federations and state bodies of AIBEA are taking it up as a follow-up. This is a positive precedence, which should be followed by other sectoral federations as well.

The holding of the National Workshop on the problems of Working Women was followed up for preparations of the Convention. We decided it to be the Northern Regional States Convention. There was no response from H.P. and Maryana after so many reminders. Those who attended were, from Punjab (only Ludhiana) and two from Rajasthan (one each from Jaipur and Sri Ganga Nagar), rest of the 130 participants were from Delhi. The break-up of participants was as follows: 10 school teachers, 26 nurses, 6 journalists, 16 clerical office staff, two advocates, 5 anganwari workers, 10 factory workers, 30 home-based workers and self employed, others included social activists and guest participants. This two-day Convention was inaugurated by Mrs. Leyla Begmo Reddy the Acting Director, ILO (India & Bhutan). Among those who addressed the Convention included Mrs. Sarla Gopalan, Secretary, Women & Child Development. The Convention was divided into group discussions and wide range of issues were covered. A documentary on the problems of home-based workers and organising them was also shown. Seven papers were introduced

debated and adopted, covering -

1. Problems of working women in unorganised sector, unionising them, methods and strategies.
2. Problems of women in Govt./public sector units, institutions and enterprises and problems of unionising them.
3. Problems of women in teaching profession at all levels and unionising them including gender bias in education.
4. Problems of women in print/audio/visual media, and projection of gender bias in media.
5. Law pertaining to rights of working women and women in general, their discriminatory nature and remedial proposals.
6. Problems of women in medical profession, discrimination and solutions.
7. Women in Trade Unions, problems and perspective.

This Convention was dedicated to Beijing Conference Preparations.

A souvenir was also brought out to meet the expenses of the Convention and as well as to provide some useful material relating to women issues, information regarding Beijing Conference, the twelve themes for this 4th World Conference and critiques of the country paper, and UN draft of Platform of Action, etc.etc. The Convention was self-financing without any financial liability on AIFUC and such practice should be followed by the State TUC's.

It was decided that the outcome of the Convention be published. The AIFUC Secretariat also proposes to follow it up with four more regional Conventions of working women, in Eastern, Western, Central and Southern regions which should later be carried forward for holding National Convention. This General Council must take concrete decisions in regard to fixing dates and places of these conventions.

The Secretariat proposes Madras or Bangalore to be the venue for Southern Convention; Guhati or Calcutta to be the venue for Eastern regional Convention, Bombay or Baroda for Western Regional Convention and Bhopal or Kanpur for Central Region.

The State TUCs must take up this front seriously with the objective of increasing the women membership and women activists in AIFUC in order to strengthen our Trade Union organisation. We should also attempt to organise trade union classes for our women activists with the help of Central Board of Workers Education. AIFUC Trade Unionists, dedicated to international on women's Day-March 38, which should also be used as a material for education and inspiring women workers.

In the meanwhile on May 5, an all India mass rally of Anganwari Workers was organised under Samyukta Sangharsh Samiti of which AIFUC, CIPU, HMS, Lal Nishan & NFFU are members. AIFUC participation was from Maharashtra, Manipur, Karnataka, U.P., Rajasthan, Delhi, J & K, Punjab and two members from Tamilnadu. Even though our mobilisation was largest and impressive, but we could have done better if our mobilisation from other States would have also been there. The leading members present from these States met and decided to organise Second National Conference of our All India Federation of Anganwari Workers, sometime by the end of this year.

Pre-Beijing Conference activities were followed up very closely by AIFUC Centre. Most of the meetings organised in this context in Delhi organised by women organisations, UN bodies and coordination unit were attempted to be attended to place our AIFUC view-point on different subject-matters under discussions.

Com. Amarjeet Kaur, attended NGO forum in Hoairou and UN Conference in Beijing on behalf of AIFUC, also as a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions delegation. During the Conference days new contacts were developed with trade unions from many countries. To mention some of them were from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Neitherland, New Zealand, Australia, U.K., USA, Canada, Japan, Phillipines, South Africa, Uganda, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Korea, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Cuba, Elsalvadore, China, Egypt, Palestine, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong etc.etc.

The AIFUC Centre will attempt to further develop these contacts.

ILO is initiating a project for dissemination of informations and for campaigns for the rights of women workers in India. AIFUC Centre is closely following it up to participate in this project from its initial stages itself.

The State PFUC's should pay attention to sensitize leading cadres on women issues and necessity to expand our work among women workers. Until and unless, we pay attention for changing the style of working, providing flexible timings, space and other supportive measures to facilitate women participation into the leading bodies at decision making level, we will not be able to make much advance in expanding our organisation among women workers. These questions need to be addressed urgently.

CHILD LABOUR

The issue of child labour was debated in Patna Session and also taken up in the last General Council meeting at Bombay. AIFUC Centre followed up the directions consistently. All the meetings/seminars and other activities organised by the ILO and others, were attended and AIFUC's view-point put-forth on subject-matter.

At AIFUC Centre an Exhibition on Child Labour was organised successfully from January 25 to 27, 1995. Mrs. Josephine Karavasil, Director, ILO (India & Bhutan) inaugurated the Exhibition and the leaders of CIPU, HMS, INFUC and CFUC also addressed the gathering in the opening function. The poster material produced by CACL-ILO Workshop was used as the base material for this Exhibition. This material being in English, we reproduced its Hindi version at our office. We also utilised Exhibition material produced by working children themselves. Songs and skits by the working children were also presented. The Exhibition was witnessed by our AIFUC union members and general public from different areas of Delhi.

After the successful Exhibition, we decided to use the available material to produce sets of Exhibition in seven other regional languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannad, Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya, Marathi; the work on which has already begun. This Exhibition material should be used by State Committees and our different unions for sensitizing our leading cadres and members and the public at large, for the objective of eliminating child labour in the long run.

AIFUC Centre has also filed a project under the ILO-IPEC Scheme, and in our project we have targetted 11 States and 11 industries at the outset as area of our activities for campaign against child labour.

The base work is being done at the Centre and the States must gear up their part of activity.

We propose to have the first National workshop in the beginning of January, 1996, to train minimum of 3 cadres from each targetted states, who later on would become nucleus for organising State level Committees to pursue this project. Some States have responded and sent names and other should decide at the earliest and send the names by the middle of November.

We suggest the following:-

1. The state TU's should interact with our students, youth and women front and draw in young cadres to involve in this project.
2. Prepare a list of at least 30 to 40 cadres in each State, who would be sensitized in the State-level 3-day Workshop.
3. Mark the areas and industries to be concentrated for our project in each State.
4. Mark at least two places, for running literacy school for working children, as model school.

THE UNORGANISED & INFORMAL SECTORS:

"Organising the unorganised" has been our main slogan for some time. It is true, this is easier said than done. Without allotting cadres and resources at the State and district levels, this is not possible. Some States have undertaken this seriously but, not all States yet. Unless all get into this 'organisation campaign', we will be left behind. Some NGOs have got themselves busy in this field, blaming the CPUCs for caring only for the organised workers and ignoring the rest. This is not true of course. Half the membership of the AIFUC is even today from the unorganised sector. Therefore the NGOs who claim to speak on behalf of unorganised workers have no case at all. However, this cannot be denied that the overwhelming majority of workers in the unorganised and informal sectors remain outside the trade union fold.

We have been able to make some progress since Patna Session.

Anganwari organisations have spread to a number of States. There was a big united demonstration in Delhi, where the AIFUC contingent was the largest and best organised. This is likely to yield positive results in terms of a further increase in their emolument.

In Karnataka, more than 20,000 demonstrated jointly under the banner of the AIFUC and the HMS.

In Maharashtra, they held a huge demonstration this October, and it was followed by a continuous dharna for several days. It demonstrated their militancy and determination.

The All India Conference has to be organised, so that there is a qualitative growth in this field.

Bidi unions have also expanded, and a few dormant unions have revived. They had a successful All India 'Bidi Bandh' on September 20, against the encroachment of mini-cigarettes, which will destroy the livelihood of several lakhs. The attack of mini-cigarettes is an attack by the multinationals and monopolies in the tobacco industry - the ITC alone controls more than 75 per cent of the market.

Our Federation has planned a demonstration in Delhi on November 9. We expect several thousands. There is lot of scope yet to expand and draw in tens of thousands of bidi workers and tendu leave collectors in Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and W.Bengal.

Our Construction federation held its conference at Palghat. It was very successful. But the Federation requires to be functioned efficiently, and construction workers in States have to be approached and organised at the district and local levels. This is an urgent task in view of the expected legislation on the construction industry.

Central trade unions and National Fish Workers' Forum have joined together to rally lakhs of fishermen along our long coastline against the attack of joint venture vessels on their livelihood. A Conference has been convened at Kochi(Kerala) on November 11. We have alerted our maritime State units. We expect them to send delegates to this Conference. Specifically, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Goa can make substantial advance, provided they give attention to this task.

There is a vast amount of organising work to be done in the numerous industrial estates that have sprung up in every State. Only in two or three states this has been taken seriously.

There is the necessity of identifying such unorganised sectors, in each state, and taking concrete steps. For instance, among the handloom and powerloom workers in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. So long among garment workers. There has not yet been a very major break through, though there has been some progress. Every State organisation must closely monitor progress among these sections of workers, and report to the AIFUC.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

The AIFUC Centre is making strenuous efforts to strengthen and broaden its international relations with trade unions abroad.

From 22nd to 24th November, a 16 member delegation and 4 observers attended the 13th World Congress of the WFTU at Damascus, Syria. In addition to the AIFUC, the Congress was also

attended by representatives of the UFUC(L.S) - a WFTU affiliate, and observers from the CIPU, INFUC, AIFUCTO, AISGEF, AIBEA, TUCC, GIEAIA and ACEU. Our comrades took active part in the work of the commissions, such as Com. B.D.Joshi (Commission on Constitution) K.L.Mahendra (Commission on Resolutions), Gaya Singh (Commission on Nominations).

The opportunity at Damascus was utilised by the trade union organisations from India and Pakistan to sign a joint statement, which was signed from the Indian side by Coms. B.D.Joshi, A.B. Bardhan, M.K.Pandhe, Pritish Chandra, Parakeshwar Chakravarty, Sukomal Sen, P.Das Gupta, M.S.Upadhyay, and Robin Majumdar.

Com. A.B.Bardhan also attended the World Solidarity Conference with Cuba at Havana, in November'94. He utilised the occasion to have bilateral talks with the Cuban Trade Union leadership.

In January'95, AIFUC representative attended an International Trade Union Conference at Kathmandu, which adopted the Kathmandu Declaration. The opportunity was utilised to have talks with the rapidly growing General Federation of Nepalese Trade Union (GEFONP).

The AIFUC has developed relations with ZENROREN, the Japanese trade unions. It sent messages of sympathy and solidarity with the Japanese people when an earthquake devastated Japan in January 1995. Messages were exchanged during the Spring Struggle organised by ZENROREN and JICHIROREN. The 50th Anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also saw exchanges of messages between the AIFUC and the ZENROREN. A meeting was held in Delhi, in which a representative of the Japanese trade unions was present on the initiative of the CIPU. The meeting was addressed by all central trade unions. CIPU also sent a 2-member delegation to the Convention in Hiroshima. But AIFUC did not.

In March'95, AIFUC General Secretary attended the Copenhagen World Summit against poverty and unemployment, as a member of the WFTU delegation.

AIFUC delegation consisting of Coms. B.D.Joshi and R.Parashar visited Uzbekistan during the Congress of Uzbek Trade Unions. In return Uzbek delegation visited India.

Com. H.Mahadevan, Secretary, AIFUC, attended the 70th Anniversary of the founding of the All China Federation of Trade Unions and the International symposium that was held on Trade Union work in Overseas Funded Enterprises.

The rising wave of trade union action in Russia, which had the effect of bringing Russia to a halt due to the strike by more than 1 million workers over a massive backlog of unpaid wages and increasing unemployment, attracted our sympathy and solidarity. Our message was gratefully acknowledged by the Federation of Russian Trade Unions (FITUR).

Messages were exchanged during May Day and the 50th Anniversary of the Victory over Fascism on 9th May.

The 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Korean Republic was also duly taken note of, and messages were exchanged, though no delegation could unfortunately be sent.

A delegation to the Kazakistan Trade Union Congress did not materialise because, the comrades who were nominated did not turn up. The CITU sent a delegation.

A SAARC Region Transport Seminar was held in Delhi, in which the AITUC took an active part. But looking to the AITUC's presence in the transport industry, the participation could have been much better.

In June 1995, a SAARC Regional Trade Union Seminar took place in Dhaka, on the initiative of the WFTU Asian Regional office. This was attended by a 2-member delegation from the AITUC. CITU, UPUC(L.S.), AIBEA, AISGEF also participated. The significant thing was that many independent unions and even some ICFPU unions from the region attended the Seminar. The main thing however is a follow-up of the Seminar, for which a coordination was set up. There is also a move to hold a SAARC Regional Trade Union Conference in Delhi sometime next year, jointly convened by the INTUC, AITUC, CITU, BMS, HMS and other organisations.

The AITUC has in the meanwhile developed close relations with the Commonwealth Trade Union Centre. This is a very useful relation which brings us in close touch with trade unions in the Commonwealth. Several training programmes in technology have been held by the CTUC, which were attended by the AITUC officials.

The campaign for Solidarity with Cuba was carried forward through fund collections by the AIFUC, in cooperation with the AIBEA. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been paid to the National Solidarity Committee for Cuba, of which Rs.1,28,000 were contributed by the AIBEA. Some more will be paid.

A token solidarity contribution was also made to the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, who are faced with a prolonged civil war and consequent refugee problem. The Yugoslavs appreciated the gesture very much, though, as we have said, the sum was a token sum.

It is necessary that the AIFUC Solidarity Fund, for which a separate account was opened on the directive of the Bombay General Council, should be strengthened, so that we can contribute effectively at the national, and occasionally at the international level.

The Beijing Conference, which was the 4th World Congress of Women, attracted great attention. AIFUC sent Com. Amarjeet Kaur to this Conference. She, along with Com. Bullu Roy Choudhary were included in the WFTU delegation to the Conference. Com. Amarjeet used this opportunity to establish connections with women trade union leaders from several countries.

Our fraternal relations with the French CGT are developing, though the French CGT has withdrawn its affiliation to the WFTU. This is in line with our policy to develop international relations, without regard to the affiliation or otherwise of any national organisation. The Head of the French CGT International Department came here and had long discussions with us. A representative of the AIFUC will also attend the Centenary Conference of the CGT.

State TUCs have to cooperate with the AIFUC Centre if we have to develop our international activities, by nominating comrades who can be sent, and contribute funds for that purpose.

INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS AND REVIVAL EFFORTS

AIFUC has been relentlessly fighting on this burning issue, which has become all the more serious after the implementation of the NEP/NIP by the Govt. of India as well as the various State Governments, following the centre's policy.

In the Special Tripartite Committee and before the various Industrial Committees, we putforth the AIFUC's clear views on the causes of the industrial sickness as well as the remedial measures to be taken for their revival, particularly in regard to PSUs referred to BIFR.

A detailed study made at the micro level of sick industries referred to BIFR, both in public and private sector, reveals the following causes of sickness in general:

a) Mismanagement including incompetence, failure to move with the times, diversion of working capital, (b) Govt. policies including ill-conceived changes in import-export policies, drastic changes in the customs and excise duties, failure to provide infrastructural facilities, time and cost overrun, etc.

The Industries Minister, Govt. of India convened a meeting, on 16th Aug. of the central trade unions to discuss the sickness in the central public sector industries. AIFUC presented a written statement on the causes of sickness in PSUs and the need for Govt.'s effective role as a promoter. AIFUC's study on industrial sickness in PSUs bring out the following reasons, amongst others.

1. Industries which were set up with social objectives and not for commercial consideration sell their services below costs. They are bound to sustain the so-called losses. Their efficiency should not be calculated under the normal method of profit and loss account and it is wrong to declare them sick so long these objectives are met. In their case, the balance sheets have to be cast with notional transactions taking place at market rates and clearly establishing the amount not covered by subsidy.

This will establish whether these organisations are intrinsically loss or profit making and whether they are efficient or otherwise.

2. Those industries which were taken over from the private sector like NPC mills and several engineering units of west Bengal were inherited by the public sector as sick units. For instance out of the total 22 sick CPSUs located in W. Bengal, 15 were taken-over

from the private sector in sick condition. One third of the cumulative losses reported by public sector are due to these industries.

2. Many public sector undertakings, having not been paid their dues by the users and customers, which include a number of Govt. departments, for several months and even for years, have fallen into the vicious circle of lack of working capital snowballing into drastically reduced capacity utilization resulting in losses.
4. Due to infrastructural failures such as erratic power supply including power cuts, tripping etc. many process industries suffered and became sick.
5. A major cause of industrial sickness is corruption. The contribution of corruption in distorting managerial decisions and causing sickness has to be adequately examined in an unbiased manner.
6. A number of managerial failures such as professional incompetence, inability to keep up with technological changes and changes in market conditions etc. have also attributed to industrial sickness in a big way.
7. The Govt. of India's failure in ignoring the problems confronting the sick units and for not taking timely decisions on modernisation, expansion and diversification plans have also intensified the industrial sickness.
8. Failure in not making the financial restructuring of certain industries, by the Govt., have accumulated the problems and expedited the sickness in some of the major PSUs.
9. Bureaucratic control and political interferences have also been the cause for the inefficiency and ultimate sickness of many PSUs. The managements, in most cases, do not have the autonomy to function and consequently there is no accountability also.

Reference to BIFR - A cause for more problems:

The moment an industry is referred to BIFR, and the sick label is pasted to a particular industry, their problems increase many fold. The customer confidence is taken away; Getting credit from the vendors/dealers and financial institutions including banks are affected. They suffer reputation and image in the market.

Reference to BIFR of the "sick" units affect the credit flows to their units, thus leading to deterioration of their conditions.

In respect of PSEs the Government at the administrative Ministry level have all information required to identify the causes of sickness and the ways and means of dealing with it. Since the decision of the BIFR depends entirely on the decision of the Government which is the promoter in these cases reference to BIFR of the sick PSUs is redundant and waste of time.

(The case studies, presented to the Industries Minister by the AIFUC, during the discussions will be separately given).

Remedial Actions Urged

In the relevant bi-partite and tripartite forums, in respect of remedial actions, our concrete proposals included the following:-

1. Govt. should discharge its responsibility as the promoter of these units by way of providing and arranging funds towards revival of these units.
2. Banks are to be persuaded for financial support to the sick units by way of concessional rate of interest and waiver of interest, as the case may be including operating facilities for cash credit and L.C. and Bank Guarantee for which Govt. should stand as counter guarantor, if required.
3. Excise duty relief.
4. Sales Tax relief from State Govt. as well as deferment in the payment of arrears should be extended till the period these companies are expected to turn around. SEBs should be persuaded to waive the interest on their outstanding energy Bills.
5. Marketing support so as to enable the capacity utilisation and fulfilment of production target. Interministerial assistance from such as railways, defence, production, power, petroleum, coal, steel, etc. to be assured.
6. In case of joint rehabilitation plans by unions, association and managements, they should be backed by concerned ministry for obtaining automatic approval from BIFR as assured.
7. The concerned ministry should also explore the possibility of merger/amalgamation of units wherever feasible as a part of revival package.
8. NRE should be utilised for redeployment and retraining instead of utilising it for the purpose of VRS only.

9. It is necessary that issues regarding respective units should be discussed on a tripartite basis at the respective state levels, involving apart from others, the State Governments which has important role to play.

10. In no case should we agree to the closure or winding up of any of the units and any recommendation of BIFR in this regard should not be given any effect to. Necessary budgetary support both Plan and non-Plan should continue as a part of "Holding-on" operation.

11. Continuation of budgetary support to the 'sick' PSE's

Reference to BIFR of the "Sick" units affect the credit flows to those units on account of difficulties in getting funds from financial institutions/banks, thus leading to deterioration of their condition. Hence, pending rehabilitation/revival, budgetary support should be continued to these units, to enable them to execute the orders and make attempts to do better and improve their performance. The budgetary support should include working capital also and not merely for paying wages, as absence of working capital will only further add to the losses.

12. Need for Unit wise Joint meeting

The Revival Schemes/packages proposed independently by the Trade Unions/Associations or the managements or jointly by both did not find favour with the operating agency or the concerned administrative department in the case of many units referred to BIFR. Each one views the situation from its own/different angles and come to their own conclusions. In order to avoid this and with a view to enable them to appreciate and assess all points of view collectively, it is necessary that an Expert Committee should go into the detailed working of each industry, taking into Confidence the representatives of the management and trade unions/associations. The operating agency, the concerned administrative Ministry should jointly meet the above Committee unit wise and reach conclusions thereafter to be considered by the Tripartite Committee.

13. No final decision by BIFR, before considering the views of Tripartite Committee.

14. Governments responsibility to be clearly spelt out

a) Loans - Govt. of India should write-off all non-plan loans together with interest accumulated on them.

b) As per plan loans, Govt. to agree to a measure of relief, that is conversion of a part of plan loan to equity (say 50%) and the balance at zero interest; debentures to be paid after a period of moratorium say 3 to 5 years during which a scheme for rehabilitation will be implemented. The accumulated interests on plan loans to be written off or funded, to be paid in easy instalments.

c) In sick PSE's there would be a certain amount of "Irregularity" in working capital given by the banks, etc. in the sense that a certain amount is not covered by current assets" Govt. should write-off the irregularity for the same reason as in non-Plan loan that it has financed cash deficits.

d) Fresh Funds - Fresh Funds required for upgradation of technology, modernisation, balancing equipments, diversification, etc. Govt. as the promoter should provide funds wherever viable techno-economic schemes are feasible, to be run by the sick PSEs. Govt. shall either provide 100% of the fund required or on the analogy of the private sector to contribute 30% with the financial institution providing the balance funds. Govt. should direct the FIS. not to discriminate between private and public sector in the matter of financing rehabilitation schemes.

e) Surplus Land - Govt. of India should advise the State Governments for giving permission as a matter of course by the State Governments to dispose off the surplus land held by the sick PSEs; where they are under lease, they are to be converted to free hold. Proceeds of the disinvestment of PSU shares to be utilised solely for modernisation/technical upgradation/expansion of PSUs.

15. Ensuring full functional autonomy of PSUs with result oriented dispensation; They must be run on commercial basis.

16. workers' participation at all levels including Board level.

f) Issues need to be considered with all seriousness:

The most important factor is commitment. There seems to be no commitment on the part of the Govt. The Tripartite Committees are set up, but they are neither allowed to be function properly and regularly nor their recommendations are adhered to. The

files keep tossing between the respective administrative ministries and the Finance Ministry each blaming the other for indecision.

Govt. policies affecting the public sector to be reconsidered. For example the policy of "importing of capital goods" has drastically affected the machine tool industry including the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Similarly the new Telecom policy adversely affected the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. The Govt.'s policy in regard to power policy negatively affected the BHEL. The Govt. orders are denied/ decreased to Govt. run PSUs and at the cost of the PSUs, multinational companies are encouraged. This has to be altered, failing which public sector undertakings will be closed in phases.

Ensuring of full capacity utilisation of the PSUs and strengthening of public sector in the core sector, is a must. In this direction, the NEP/NIP needs to be altered. As was already indicated, PSUs should not be discriminated in the matter of orders.

ORGANISATION:

As we have pointed out a number of times, the biggest casualty in the AITUC for several years has been organising from Centre to the Union level. It is this which was responsible apart from the bureaucratic mischief, for pushing the AITUC down from the premier position that was its due as the oldest organisation. It has wide influence and a large number of unions which are its affiliates. AITUC supporters are leaders of several non-affiliated and independent unions and federations. But our lapses have let us down. We have drawn attention to it in the last General Council meeting (October '94), and in the Working Committee meeting (April '95).

We had called for special organisational meeting of every State Committee of the AITUC, along with representatives from the Centre, (1) to discuss the existing state of organisation, (2) to decide on remedial steps, (3) to identify new areas of expansion and launching of new unions, while (4) weeding out the dead wood, and (5) strengthening finance.

This was done in most of the States, though not successfully everywhere. We have not been able to hold such meetings in Assam and Himachal. In Delhi there was only a preliminary meet, not a regular extended meet of state activists. The Delhi Metropolitan Coordination Committee has also not met, and as a result we are

not able to mobilise workers for any demonstration at short notice. Jammu & Kashmir, as well as Manipur State Committees require to be reorganised. They are at present virtually non-existent. On the other hand, we have a new State Committee in Andaman & Nicobar, which is quite active.

In some states, e.g. in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar, there has been improvement in functioning. But even here, we have a long way to go. In other States, there is need for serious attention to be given, and for practical follow-up action. After a Convention or an extended meeting has been held, the next important thing is whether its decisions are being followed up. Fewer decisions, but better follow up is what we need. It is here that the State office and its functionaries have a key role.

Almost all public sector and several private sector undertakings have signed wage settlements. Substantial wage increases and handsome amount as arrears have been won. Why is it, that except in few exceptional cases, we do not introduce a habit that workers contribute liberally to their Union, from which a share is paid into the AIFUC coffers, and another share into the state coffers? Apart from strengthening our resource position, this will cement the workers' loyalty and association with his union.

We tried to establish direct contact with all major unions (those with membership above 1000), in the matter of Cuba Fund, enrolment of subscribers for TUR, advertisements for TUR, in the matter of faxing reports of actions to the AIFUC Centre. Only a handful of unions responded. Others have not yet got into the habit. Circulars go unattended, unresponded, and even unacknowledged. Letters for nominating candidates for seminars, meetings etc. go unanswered or answered very late, even though fare are paid by the sponsors. This embarrasses the AIFUC. Regular reports of activities are sent only by Karnataka, and occasionally by Kerala, Tamilnadu, and Bihar. This has got to change if our links have to become closer and two-way at that. There is no use taking of new communication technology if we do not make full use of it.

The AIFUC has come out with several publications in the course of the year. They are announced in the PUR, but cases are rare where unions on their own place orders. What for are these publications, if they do not reach down to all our cadres, activists, and supporters? It is true, nearly Rs.33000 worth of publications has been sold during the last 10 months. We can draw satisfaction that this is more than what was sold during the last 10 years. But we live in different times, and the amount of sale is no answer to the challenge of educating our activists and orienting them in the new situation.

Separate reports on the AIFUC finances, AIFUC publications, PUR (both English and Hindi) are being circulated. They may kindly be studied and discussed.

It was decided to revive the industrial federations, which are at present defunct. We held a very successful Conference of the Construction Workers' Federation. It has yet to start functioning as it ought. Port & Dock federation is holding its Conference in November. Decision on the Beedi Federation, Plantation federation, anganwadi federation has been taken. We propose that the Mine Federation be divided into two - coal and non-coal. Conferences of both have to be held. Effort to revive the engineering federation have failed. Some preliminary steps have been taken in the case of sugar workers' and cement workers' federations. But these steps have to be followed up. In road transport, we are the strongest. Its Conference has been held. There is scope for effectively functioning it as an all India federation.

The CPSU had decided to publish a regular bulletin. That remains to be implemented.

The Sponsoring Committee and the NPMO met during this period, and a National Convention of the NPMO was also held on July 15, 1995. It call for demonstrations, for which the date has been fixed as December 15, has to be implemented, and the AIFUC should take the lead in the matter.

We have seriously taken up the issue of 'merger' with the HMS, and a formal meeting of leaders of the two organisations is being held in November. Meanwhile, dialogue on PU unity, mainly with the CIPU is also continuing. We have proposed bilateral talks on several aspects of PU unification, including at the union level, and a code.

1. Railway Ministry and wagon manufacturing industry.

Deliberate failure of the Railway Ministry to take away resources from the Wagon manufacturing industry has resulted in inflicting sickness on major wagon manufacturing units, including the giant PSU Braithwaite Ltd. Drastic cut-back on orders for manufacture of otherwise much required Railway Wagons has besides dealing a crippling blow to this major sub-sector of the engineering industry and causing loss of thousands of jobs, resulted in causing colossal loss of production. Totally uncalled for and unwarranted lowering of the plan target for Railway electrification from 3000 Km. to 2,700 Km. and for wagon acquisition* only 57000 wagons, brought about a near-crisis in power generation, in food-grains movement and movement of fertilizers for the Kharif seasons. Cement industry suffered losses as a result of pile up of more than half its production due to acute shortage of wagon availability. Nor is this all. Based on the original wagon procurement programme and also on the premise that the private sector would place orders for at least 20,000 wagons before the termination of the 8th Plan, the wagon-manufacturing industry, led by the Public Sector BBUNL (Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.) had set up a capacity of nearly 40,000 wagons annually. How much of the new capacity rendered idle is going to cost these in economic terms remains to be assessed.

2. NMDC - Bailadilla

Without dilating upon the monstrosity of privatisation of the flourishing Bailadilla iron ore mine IIB, about which there is a justified uproar almost throughout the country, it would be worthwhile mentioning a few additional facts damning the Steel Ministry's action.

The Steel Industry is seriously preparing to add within the next 5 years new capacity equivalent to over 35 million tons. It would be surely requiring substantial quantities of iron ore. V. Gujral, Managing Director of the Bhilai Steel Plant has of late been complaining that his plant would be severely hit for want of adequate iron ore stocks. The same holds good in case of other Steel Plants in the public sector. It is both surprising and shocking that apart from to the insatiable demand of the Japanese Steel mills, the Ministry of Steel has started gifting away iron ore mines like Bailadilla IIB with high content of iron to the private sector, in the process depriving Public Sector steel plants of rich sources of iron ore.

Contd...2

* from 1,20,000 to 80,000 units while actual

3. Scooters India, Ltd.

This operationally sound engineering unit engaged in manufacture of scooters and capable of diversifying its products leading it to complete economic viability has been before the BIFR for the last 3 years. In spite of an agreed revival package involving heavy sacrifices on the part of the workers, and inspite of repeated proposals advanced by the operating agency favouring its revival the Govt. has been dragging its feet on backing these proposals. The BIFR too is keen on the Govt. giving its nod to the revival package which involves induction of certain financial and managerial inputs. All this has not so far been sufficient to attract the attention of the group of ministers who appear to be waiting for 'fast track' liquidation of this engineering unit quite capable of being turned around.

4. IDPL

This major PSU in the pharmaceutical industry has been the victim of Govt. indifference to its potential as a major supplier of essential pharmaceutical products including basic drugs to the nation. In fact it has been allowed more to continue as a supplier of the basic raw material for private pharmaceutical units. It has suffered due to underutilization of capacities resulting from irregular supply of one or the other input, and also due to unsatisfactory marketing arrangements. In recent times some of its units have been made to suffer the burden of accumulated stocks due to dumping from China. Incompetent and top-heavy management ultimately resulted in its reference to BIFR. The remedy of hiving off some of its branches from the parent body and conferring on them the status of wholly-owned subsidiaries has not contributed to their financial viability due partly to absence of coordination and cooperation between the State Govts. and the Ministry inspite of the workers having made substantial sacrifices. The real remedy lies in the Ministry making a genuine move to rehabilitate this undertaking as supplier of essential medicines to the nation. Instead of helping it to modernise itself and diversify its products, the Ministry is trying to go back on its commitments made before the BIFR which has taken note of improved performance of the IDPL in the course of the last one year.

AITUC is of the view that the products of IDPL must receive due preference from Govt. Health and Medical Service and institutions as they will have a definite edge in terms of quality.

5. BHEL

Step-motherly treatment being meted out to this prestigious giant PSU under the smokescreen of enhancing its competitive capacity vis-a-vis MNCs, is tantamount to crippling productive might strength and capability. Despite the major concessions given to foreign power manufacturing companies at the expense of BHEL (including the infamous Enron deal) it has so far held its own even winning contracts in open biddings abroad. The Govt. would be undermining the very basis of independent industrial development if it continues this policy. As aptly remarked by well-known financial expert recently, " it is in the factories of Bhopal, Rishikesh, Hyderabad, Tiruchirappally, that the strategic vision of power-industry has to be refashioned".

HEC

This giant PSU has again been victim of utter neglect bureaucratic mismanagement and corruption. The Govt. is acting against its promise to favourably consider revival packages proposed by management with the concurrence of the workers. This enterprise possesses considerable potential for assisting the Indian industries with the kind of products they require. To quote the author referred to above: " It is time we assess HEC afresh: not as a project to be sold but to be rebuilt. It is easy to dispose of a unit like India emerging from its present catastrophe."

(Reproduced from Business Standard, Dt. 10.8.95)

The net sales of the plant increased by 35% in 1992-93 and the cash loss was, reduced by 54% compared to the previous year. The employees unions have also come forward with certain sacrifices including rationalisation. If immediate action is taken, the cost savings coupled with increase in sales will generate profitability for HEC.

IISCO

The issue of modernising this well-established giant steel works has been hanging for the last 4 years. The steel Ministry's zeal to liquidate the public sector industries under its charge has met with firm opposition from the entire working class. The Govt. has been dragging its feet on a number of proposals given by joint committee of Trade Unions. Even the SAIL has shown willingness to take up modernisation of this operationally sound unit. The works produced 294,188 tonnes of hot metal, 116,461

tonnes of ingot steel and 105,746 tonnes of saleable steel in the first 4 months of the current financial year. This is 42.3% , 18.4% and 7.30% higher respectively than the corresponding period last year. Even the special Tripartite Committee which held detailed discussions on revival and modernisation of IISCO , was favourably inclined to the idea of the SAIL modernising the IISCO. Yet the Steel Ministry continues to maintain a sphinx-like posture on all such proposals.

8. Braithwaite Company Ltd., Calcutta

It is noted that in the previous 5 years (prior to 1992) when the Company was provided with orders for wagons, highest production was achieved. The order for wagon from Railways has to be ensured, while side by side technological upgradation and diversification will have to be pursued vigorously. During the last 3 years 1552 employees have already separated through VRS and normal retirement.

This Company may be attached to a Railway workshop or brought under the Railway ministry as the customer is Indian Railways.

9. Cycle Corporation of India

The products of Cycle Corporation of India, Rally, Robinhood, Raj, Arjun, SLR, Humberg have good name and they have a very good market. Out of the strength of 3300, now only 1900 employees are there and about 600 applications for VRS are said to be pending.

The comprehensive viability study made by TATA Consultants Service (TCS) provided good material for its revival. The revival scheme jointly submitted by the unions/associations have also given lot of new ideas such as concentration on the production of major components only and buying the other components from ancillaries and development of economy etc. With the financial assistance from the Govt. of India, the unit, with implementation of the above recommendations can be brought to viable operation.

10. Hindustan Photo Films

The only Photographic Films manufacturing company in India and in South East Asia was profitable for 15 years (1976-91)

was directly hit on account of the NEP and Exit policy of the Govt. of India. For the new project heavy borrowings were made and for the remaining fund, as the Govt. has yet approved the working capital of the mother plant was diverted. The heavy interest burden on the loans became a liability year after year since 1992-93. The MNCs started dumping their film products at cheaper price and following unethical business practices in order to capture the Indian market and HPE's market share has dwindled from 65% during 90s to 14% in 1995-95 due to low production volume and non-availability of working capital. While the chemical silver is bought by HPE as Jewellery rate, the international market rate is much cheaper which is an advantage to the MNCs and Govt. of India did not provide this to HPE. The manpower strength of HPE was reduced from 4100 to 3100.

If the Govt. immediately release about Rs.37 crores either in the form of equity . which includes the amount diverted to New project, and make available the polyester subbed base 15% CD + CRD, the company can be viably run.

NOTE ON
TRADE UNION RECORD

Members of the General Council are aware that the Hindi edition of TUR is appearing regularly since last several months. More than 1100 comrades are subscribing to Hindi TUR. The number of comrades subscribing to English edition are nearly 960. Thus total number of subscribers of TUR (both English & Hindi) are approximately 2000. The number of subscribers at the time of Patna Congress was approximately 670. Thus number of subscribers have increased three-fold since Patna Session. This is no doubt an advance but the total circulation is still symbolic and we have to go long way in making TUR really "Voice of the working class" by increasing its circulation substantially. The task is stupendous.

The importance of TUR in spreading the message of AIFUC needs no emphasis. We cannot have more potent and effective instrument in our hands than TUR in reaching the working class. The aims and objects of AIFUC can better be fulfilled if TUR becomes a mass journal among the Indian working class. TUR with substantially increased membership could prove most effective in creating awareness among workers about its role in the context of present situation prevailing in the country. It will help AIFUC in strengthening its organisation and in reaching to the unorganised so that they could be rallied under the banner of AIFUC.

But all this is possible only if the circulation of the TUR increases substantially. We have to work towards that end. We are indicating below number of subscribers state-wise:

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS OF T.U.R. AS ON 20.10.95

STATE	ENGLISH	HINDI	STATE	ENGLISH	HINDI
1. Assam	13	-	17. Orissa	19	6
2. A.P.	102	4	18. Punjab	36	92
3. Andaman	1	1	19. Pondicherry	1	-
4. Bihar	29	332 +43A	20. Rajasthan	10	152 +5A
5. Chandigarh	2	3	21. Tamilnadu	178	1
6. Delhi	44	33	22. U.P.	21	61 +12A
7. Gujrat	10	41	23. West Bengal	59	22
8. Goa	8	8		<u>832</u>	<u>1048</u>
9. Haryana	10	47			
10. H.P.	2	27	G.C.	<u>128</u>	<u>68</u>
11. J. & K.	3	2		<u>960</u>	<u>1116</u>
12. Karnataka	51	1			
13. Kerala	29	1			
14. M.P.	28	147 +8A			
15. Maharashtra	172	67			
16. Meghalaya	1	-			

It will be seen from the above figures that there is tremendous scope to increase the number of subscribers in each state. In our view it should be possible to increase the number of subscribers to over 5000 (both Hindi and English) by the time we meet again in the year 1996. It is not difficult to fulfill this target. We propose that General Council decide that each member of the council should enrol at least 10-15 subscribers for FUR, either English or Hindi version, during the course of next one year. It will be the duty of each State Committee to ensure compliance of this decision. Enrolment of new subscribers should not be only from AIFUC followers but we should reach out to other workers belonging to Industrial Federations friendly to AIFUC. This will bring them still more close to AIFUC.

Certain shortcomings continue to persist in our organisation. Decisions of the Working Committee meeting held in April '95, regarding enrolment of fresh subscribers were conveyed to the State Committees and to the affiliated unions with more 1000 memberships. Neither unions nor State Committees responded to our circular. Promises made by the State Committees in Working Committee to augment the circulation remain largely unfulfilled.

AIFUC Centre has constituted an Editorial Board to improve the FUR, both content-wise as well as get-up-wise. Some improvement is already visible. Previously FUR was only 8 pages, now it is atleast 16 pages. Further improvements are being affected.

Members of the General Council are aware that FUR is running at serious loss. We will have to take drastic steps to improve the financial health of the journal. If the circulation of the journal does not increase substantially, which will to some extent cut the loss, we may have no option but to increase the price of the journal. Production cost of the FUR, both English and Hindi, during last 6 months is indicated below:-

1. February, 1995	Rs.12,196/-
2. March, 1995	Rs.16,381/-
3. April, 1995	Rs.20,314/-
4. May, 1995	Rs.19,389/-
5. June, 1995	Rs.19,664/-
6. July, 1995	Rs.42,224/-
Total	<u>Rs.130,168/-</u>

On the above basis, yearly expenditure on PUR will be approximately of the order of Rs.2,75,000/- for 2000 copies. The expenditure includes wages and allowances paid to staff working on the PUR, cost of paper, composing, printing, postage, conveyance etc. Against this expenditure, receipts from 2000 subscribers @ Rs.50/- p.a. is Rs.1,00,000/- (approx.). The net yearly loss is therefore of the order of Rs.1,75,000/-. Quite obviously this loss cannot be borne ^{the AIFUC.} by AIFUC Centre was able to attract some advertisements in October '94, and again this time in October '95, which enabled us to bring out the journal regularly, during the course of last one year. But the journal must finally become self supporting which is possible either by increasing rates of subscription, or circulation or both. AIFUC Centre recommends we increase number of subscribers substantially which may cut into losses. We also recommend that the General Council may consider the question of increasing subscription rates for fresh enrolment to Rs.100/- p.a.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI - 1

President : M.S. Krishnan,
General Secy : A. B. Bardhan
Dy. General Secy: B.D. Jochir

file
3/96

IMPORTANT MEETING NOTICE

Dated 16-9-1996.

To

All Members of the General Council of
the All India Trade Union Congress
(including All Office Bearers)

Dear Comrades,

Sub: - Meeting of the General Council of AITUC
2-3-4 November 1996, at New Delhi.

In accordance with the provisions of AITUC Constitution the Secretariat has decided to convene a meeting of the General Council in New Delhi, on Saturday, Sunday and ~~Monday~~, 2-3-4th Nov. 96, in New Delhi. The exact venue of the meeting will be intimated later.

It is proposed to commence the meeting at 11.00 A.M. sharp. The Working Committee of AITUC will have a brief meeting at 10.00 A.M. at the same place to finalise the agenda for the General Council Meeting. The agenda proposed, besides usual preliminaries, is as follows:-

- (1) General Secretary's Report on developments and activities since the last General Council Session;
- (2) Organisational matters, including TUR and probable amendments to the AITUC Constitution (which may be notified in due course)
- (3) Future impending - campaigns and struggles necessitated by the new situation.
- (4) Any other matter with Presidium's permission.

Comrades who desire any Railway Bookings to be made for them, must immediately inform the Centre about the same along with the ^{despatches of} amount required for the purpose. Otherwise it will be difficult to help them in the matter.

Efforts are being made to fix up suitable accommodation for the General Council Members and Office-bearers. If possible prior intimation about the same would be sent, at least, to the State Centres of AITUC.

Comrades are requested to ensure their stay in New Delhi till the full Agenda of the meeting is over

With cordial fraternal greetings,

Yours comradely,

B. J. Joshi
(B. J. Joshi)

Deputy General Secretary.

Note: It is hoped that full preparations are being made to observe the All India Demands Day on the 27th Sep. 96, in accordance with the call given by the Sponsoring Committee of TUE (about which State Centres have already been intimated)

(F)

3/84

AITUC

Dt. 31st Oct. 1995

Dear Comrades and Friends,

The AITUC has brought out a "REFERENCE BOOK ON LATEST WAGE AGREEMENTS" (1994-95);

This important reference volume is already under print, and will be out before November 10.

The Book contains the latest wage agreements in both public and private sector enterprises, from different parts of the country.

The agreements concerning various industries, as indicated below find place in this reference book.

- **Engineering** BHEL, BEML, ABB, Greaves Cotton, Larsen & Toubro (at different locations) MICO, Widia (India), Ingarsol (India), David Brown, Midhani, Telco, Engineers India, ECIL.
- **Oil & Gas** ONGC, Bharat Petroleum, OIC, Hindustan Petroleum.
- **Ports & Docks**
- **Automobile** Maruthi Udyog, Mahindra & Mahindra
- **Steel Industry**
- **Mines** NMDC, Dempo Mines
- **Textile** State level settlements in Kerala & West Bengal
- **Hindustan Aeronautic & Indian Airlines**
- **Fertilisers** IPCL, Gujarat Fertilisers
- **Indian Telephone Industries**
- **Goa Shipyard**
- **Road Transport (APSRTC)**
- **Banking Industry (Employees & officers)**
- **Power** NTPC, SEB
- **Electronics** BEL

and others

The volume with over 400 pages is priced at Rs. 150 (including postage)

Please order your copies in advance from

AITUC Central Office
24 Canning Lane,
New Delhi 110001.
Telephone : 3387320, 3386427 (Fax)

With Greetings,

Yours

A.B. Bardhan

(A.B. Bardhan)
Gen. Secretary

Com ABB observed that we have discussed main points specially in much details. We should keep in mind the main slogans and put those into practice. (1) Unorganised workers must be organised. (2) AITUC membership should be increased. (3) Much attention should be paid on it. Target be fixed at 50%. (3) 15th Dec. Rally at New Delhi - 56 TUC - all State Centres also to observe the day at State Capital. (4) Verification - not finalised ~~permanently~~. The issue to be taken up for future very seriously at State level. Many unions are found reluctant in this matter. (5) Workers education may be done at State/Local level. Centrally it is not possible now at the moment, it will be taken up after elections. (6) Next session at Punjab. (7) TUR subscriber drive by 31st Dec. to reach the target of 3000. (8) Affiliation fee for 1994 should be paid immediately. (9) Special fund should be raised and sent to Centre. This will also help State fund. (10) New publications have to be BDW now and more. More 2 publications will be out next months.

To strengthen the functioning of the AITUC Centre, improvements ~~are~~ on this regard is looked into.

Com ABB proposed Salohdar as Secretary and Com Pradhan as Treasurer.

He also told that some posts in the General Council have occurred and also proposed the names in lieu thereof.

The Report of G.S. was adopted unanimously.

Com Anuraj Kaur moved a resolution on Child Labour. She detailed the problems and made suggestions to start children school at every state at least.

Adopted.

Gram : CITUCENT

RIFU
ARB
3/94

Phone : 3714071
3723825
Fax : 91-11-3355856

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS
15, TALKATORA ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001

President :
E. BALANANDAN, M.P.
General Secretary :
M.K. PANDHE

Date.....

October 24, 1995

Dear Com. Bardhan,

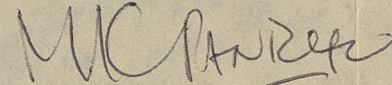
Thank you for your letter dated 4th October 1995 regarding the concluding celebrations of the 75th Anniversary of the AITUC to be held at Hyderabad on 31st October.

I will be reaching Hyderabad by the morning flight (IAC) from Delhi. Since I have to leave at 8 P.M. by Dakshin Express for Bhilai to attend the working committee meeting of the CITU. I should be allowed to leave by about 7 P.M. for the station.

More when we meet.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(M.K. PANDHE)
General Secretary

Com. A.B. Bardhan,
General Secretary,
AITUC,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi - 110 001

3/94

October 4, 1995.

Dear Com. Nageshwara Rao,

We have issued, in addition to the formal notice of the General Council meeting, in other circular giving details of the programme has mentioned in your letter.

We have also issued invitation to all the other Central Trade Union organisations.

I hope you are going ahead with the mobilization for the mass rally as well as the other details.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

o/c

ABBS

Com. P. Nageswara Rao,
General Secretary,
A.P. State Committee of
AITUC,
Hyderabad.

(A. B. BARDHAN)

October 5, 1995,

Dear Shri Venkata Swamy,

The All India Trade Union Congress is observing its 75th Anniversary, on October 31, 1995, at a celebration function in Hyderabad.

As you know its foundation Conference took place on October 31, 1920, with the great patriot and national leader presiding over the session.

Since then it had as presidents, Deshbandhu, C.R. Das, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, V.V. Giri and other national figures.

You have been personally associated with such leaders of the AITUC in Hyderabad as Makhdoom Mohiuddin, Dr. Rajbahadur Gour, Satyanarayan Reddy and K.L. Mahendra, not to speak of Indrajit Gupta and others.

It is our earnest request that you should kindly grace the function, which will be held at Ravindra Bharati Bhavan, Saifabad, from 6 p.m. on October 31, as the Chief Guest.

We have requested Shri Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh to inaugurate the function.

Present at the function will be leaders of all other Central trade union organisations, apart from the leaders of the AITUC.

We will highly appreciate a line in confirmation, so that we can formally announce it.

With high regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. B. Bardhan

(A. B. BARDHAN)

Shri G. Venkatswamy,
Minister for Labour,
Government of India,
Shram Shakti Bhavan,
New Delhi.

R/Sik
A.B.B.

October 4, 1994.

Dear Comrade,

The AITUC will observe the conclusion of its 75th Anniversary Year by holding a special celebration meeting on October 31, 1995 at Hyderabad.

Celebration meeting will commence at 6 p.m. at Ravindra Bhavan, near Legislative Assembly, Saifabad, Hyderabad. I earnestly invite you on behalf of the AITUC to this celebration meeting and request you to address it.

I look forward to a positive response from you and your organisation.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(A. B. BARDHAN)

3/94

October 20, 1995,

Dear Com. Gopu,

Thank you for your kind words.

I assure you, with help and cooperation from comrades like you and other colleagues, I will try to do my best.

I have sent a wire inviting Com. Thankamani.

Greetings,

Yours comradely,

etc

Abh

Com. A.M. Gopu,
Madras.

(A. B. BARDHAN)

3/94

October 20, 1995.

Shri Biplab Bhattacharya,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 19.10.95, expressing your willingness to prepare a film on the 75th glorious years of the AITUC.

We have been thinking about using this media for agitation, propoganda and education of trade unionists as well as of the mass of workers. In the present world the visual and electronic media has become very powerful.

I therefore, welcome the interest that you have shown. Of course this requires not only sitting together and deciding the subject matter and the form in which it is to be presented and also financial resources.

Within our limited resources as a trade union organisation we will be prepared to render the necessary guidance and help. I hope Nimai Routh of Durgapur will always be available for you for this purpose. Of course Prof. Gautam Chatopadhyay and Manu Chatopadhyay will also be of tremendous help. Please also get in touch with Com. Kamalapati Roy and Dr. Ranen Sen, who is now quite old. We are at the AITUC Centre will also be available.

To begin with please come to Hyderabad where we are having the 75th Anniversary Celebrations on 31st October, followed by our General Council meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

o/c

A. B. B.

Shri Biplab Bhattacharya,
4/10, Newton Avenue,
Durgapur -5,
W. Bengal - 713205.

(A. B. BARDHAN)

3/94

Dated: 19.10.95

Dear Sunil babu,

Thanks for your acceptance
letter.

We welcome you to Hyderabad.

In case any arrangement for
your stay is required on 31st October,
please inform at the this address:-

P.Nageswara Rao,
8-3-912, Satyanarayana
Reddy Bhawan,
Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad - 500029
Andhra Pradesh.

Return ticket you may kindly
book in calcutta itself.

Greetings,

Yours fraternal

etc

AAA

Sri S.R.Sen Gupta,
Gen. Secretary, UFUC,
249, B.B.Ganguly Street,
Calcutta - 700012.

3/94

File
AB

TAMILNADU A. I. T. U. C.

25, KOVOOR VAITHYANATHAN STREET, CHINTAD RIPET,
MADRAS - 600 002.

19, South Boring Road, Madras 600017.
Date... 18/10/95

To

Hon. President

K. T. K. THANGAMANI

M. A. Bar-at-Law

President

S. C. KRISHNAN

Vice - Presidents

A. M. GOPU

K. S. SOMU

DR. G. KANNABIRAN

P. S. A. SALAM

M. ARUMUGAM

M. MANJINI

S. JEGAN

General Secretary

S. S. THIAGARAJAN

Secretaries

T. R. S. MANI

J. LAXMANAN

R. A. GOVINDARAJAN

T. M. MURTHI

A. RAMASUBBU

Treasurer

K. PARTHASARATHY



Com A. B. Bardhan,

General Secretary,

A. I. T. U. C.,

Canning Lane, New Delhi 110001

My dear Comrade Bardhan,

I heartily Congratulate you

on your Unanimous election to the Deputy General
Secretaryship of the CPI.

Myself and Com K. T. K. Thangamani
will be at Hyderabad from 31st October to 1st
2nd of November, attending Platinum Celebration
of the AITUC and the GC.

Hope you remember my request
and ^{your} acceptance of the choice of Com KTK
to be treated as veteran in view to this
great occasion.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours paternally,
(amgopu)
AMGopu

3/99

Mr. A.D. Bardhan,
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress.

DATE : 19/10/95.

FILM ON 75th ANNIVERSARY OF AITUC.

Respected Com. Bardhan,

In the very first instance, we would like to convey our best regards and warm wishes to the All India Trade Union Congress for the completion of 75 glorious years. The Platinum Jubilee Celebration has fallen in such a time when the trade union movement in the country is desperately seeking a new orientation in the wake of so called economic liberalisation and new world order.

In this important watershed, we however think it is more than necessary that the eventful history of the AITUC, its achievement, ideology and strategy and above all the sacrifice of its members will certainly bolster the trade union activists in the country.

While the organisation will record its retrospectives and introspectives in print, the use of visual media will help it reach the laymen, who are alien to the letters. Also it can be preserve as a historical document.

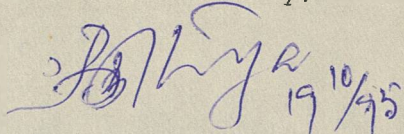
Herein lies our interest. After a series of discussion with com. Nimai Routh of Durgapur, West Bengal, we are keen on becoming a part of this great achievements by making a visual chronicle of the organisation. For this we need, among other things, your permission, guidance, inspiration and financial help.

We are planning to start our work from 30th October instant if the above mentioned requirements are fulfilled.

Assuring of our sincere work, we are looking forward to your favourable reply.

regards

Your Sincerely,



(BIPLAB BHATTACHARYA)

FOR B.T. VISION

4/10, NEWTON AVENUE,
DURGAPUR-5. W.B.
PIN-713205.

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 33 86 427

3/94
TEL: 33 87 320

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, Canning Lane, N.Delhi-1.

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
Gen. Secy. : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. Gen. Secy.: B. D. JOSHI

September 30, 1995.

CIRCULAR

TO

All General Council & Working Committee
Members of the AITUC.

SUB: Platinum Jubilee and General Council meeting.

Dear Comrades,

We have already sent you a formal notice of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations and the General Council meeting on October 31st and 1 & 2 November at Hyderabad. I hope you have received the notice.

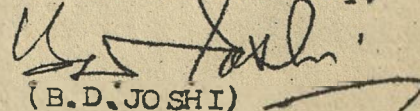
In continuation of that, please note the following:-

1. Every State can bring 3 or 4 other leading comrades who may not be the members of the General Council. They can attend as observers.
2. Every General Council member and observer will have to pay Rs.100/- to the Reception Committee for registration, boarding and lodging expenses.
3. Whenever possible and if your Rly. Station is linked by computer please book your return reservation also. In case you want reservation to be made by Hyderabad comrades, please send money and details to the Reception Committee immediately. If you want hotel accommodation you may kindly inform the Reception Committee in advance. Payment for Hotel expenses will have to be borne by the person concerned.
4. The rally on 31st, will begin from 12 noon. They expect the attendance at the Rally would be atleast 20000. The celebration function will begin at 6 p.m. at Ravindra Bhavan, near Legislative Assembly, Saifabad. It will be inaugurated by Sh. Chandra Babu Naidu, Chief Minister, A.P. and will also be addressed by the leaders of other Central Trade Unions.
5. The regular General Council will begin from 9 a.m. on 1st November and continue on 2 November.
6. The address of the Reception Committee is as follows:

COM. P. NAGESWARA RAO,
General Secretary,
A.P. State Committee of AITUC,
3-5-912, Satyanarayana Reddy Bhavan,
Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad - 500029. PHONE NO. 230372.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(B.D. JOSHI)

DY. GENERAL SECRETARY



GENERAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES' ALL INDIA ASSOCIATION

AFFILIATED TO TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

President : R. K. GARG
Working President : P. P. RAVINDRANATHAN
General Secretary : M. S. UPADHYAY
Secretary : V. SREEKUMAR

232 Dr. D. N. Road, Fort,
BOMBAY-400 001.

9th October, 1995

3/94

R/FILE
A.B.B.

Com. A.B. Bardhan
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
24 Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 1

Dear Com:

Re: Platinum Jubilee and General
Council Meeting -

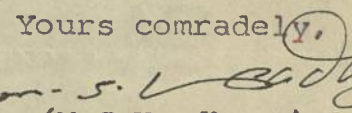
We are pleased to receive the notice of General Council Meeting dated 14th Sept. 95 advising us that the General Council of the AITUC will be held on 31st October 1995 at Hyderabad from 5 p.m. We are pleased to note that on 31st the General Council will hold a celebration meeting for the Platinum Jubilee of the AITUC. It would have been my pleasure to participate in the function and the General Council Meeting. However, due to pre-occupation I may not be in a position to participate.

GIEAIA has selected the following two Comrades as observers:

1. Com. V. G. Ganacharya, Jt. Secretary, GIEAIA
2. Com. N.D. Sundaresan, Jt. Secretary, GIEAIA.

Kindly permit them to participate in the meeting. We wish all Success to AITUC.

With Seasons Greetings.

Yours comradely,

(M. S. Upadhyay)
General Secretary



3/94

ANDHRA PRADESH COUNCIL

Phone : 230372

All India Trade Union Congress

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కౌన్సిల్, ఏ.ఐ.టి.యు.సి.

Satyanarayan Reddy Bhavan 3-5-912, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad-500 029.

12.9.1995

Com.A.B.Bardhan,
General Secretary,A.I.T.U.C.,
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001.

Dear Comrade Bardhan,

This has reference to the Platinum Jubilee celebrations on 31.10.95 and the AITUC General Council meeting on 1-2 Nov.'95.

A preparatory committee has been formed on 8.9.95. This committee consists of all the office bearers of Hyderabad AITUC Council alongwith the State office bearers of A.I.T.U.C.

A hall for the Council meeting on 1st and 2nd Nov. has been booked. It is "Tilak Smarak Mandir" situated at 4-1-8, Tilak Road, Ramkote X-Roads, Hyderabad-500 001. This hall has the cooking and dining facilities. The Council members can have their breakfast, lunch and dinner at the same hall on 31st Oct, 1 Nov and 2nd Nov. 1995.

Each Member will have to pay Rs.100/-.

As per the decision, the following programme is being arranged:-

- (a) Procession & Public Meeting at 2 p.m. on 31st October '95.
- (b) Hall meeting at 6 p.m. upto 9 p.m. on 31.10.95.
- (c) 1st & 2nd November - Council meeting.

If there are any suggestions, they are invited.

Council members who may be accompanied by their families have to inform us immediately in advance for providing suitable accommodation to avoid inconvenience. The charges for such accommodation will have to be borne by them only. And also Council members who wish to stay separately in hotels shall inform us in advance about their requirement and shall bear their expenses themselves.

Members who want reservation for their return journey should send the required money alongwith the particulars of their names, age, destination etc. well in advance. It may be noted that wherever Computerised reservation facility is there, Comrades can themselves book their return journey also.

We are inviting the Hon'ble Chief Minister of A.P. for the Hall meeting (function) on 31st Oct.

Further details will be sent in the next letter in a week's time.

With Greetings,

Yours comradely,

(P.Nageswara Rao)
General Secretary.



We had provisionally decided for w.c. + l.c. meeting on 29/30th. - shall we can say this to the AP Com. A circular will have to be sent to w.c. / l.c. members about the arrangements being made by them.

To await further directions or consult with other Com. - 15/9. Com. - S. S. -

3/94

MANCOTTA T.E.
DIBRUGARH

Dated 11.10.95

To
The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane ,
New Delhi -1,

Sub-ject: Notice of the General Council Meeting.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your notice for General Council meeting to be held from 31st October at Hyderabad, but I regret to inform you that due to my ill health I am not in a position to attend the said meeting.

I hope the meeting will be successful and have full support the Agenda placed before the meeting for discussion.

Convey my heartfelt love and affection to all Comrades.

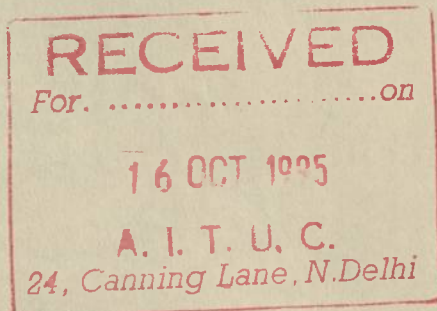
Thanking you.

Yours ~~fax~~ Comradly

S. Rajput

(S. Rajput)
General Secretary,
Assam Bagicha Karmi Union (Assam)

Copy to : Comrade Deepankar Dutta,
General Secretary, AITUC
Guwahati (Assam) - for information.



Cable: AITUCONG
FAX: 33 86 427

3/94
Tel. 33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi-1.

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
Gen. Secy. : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. Gen. Secy. : B. D. JOSHI

September 14, 1995,

CIRCULAR

TO

The Members of the General Council of A. I. T. U. C.

SUB: Notice of the General Council meeting.

Dear Comrades,

The meeting of the General Council of the AITUC will be held on October 31, 1995, at Hyderabad from 5 p.m. The meeting will continue on November 1 and 2.

Exact venue of the meeting will be communicated to you in a subsequent circular.

The agenda of the meeting is as follows:-

1. Report of the General Secretary to the General Council and discussion thereon.
2. New affiliations.
3. Fund position and Accounts of the AITUC.
4. TRADE UNION RECORD.
5. Resolutions on important current topics.
6. Any other matter with the permission of the chair.

On 31st the General Council will hold a Celebration meeting on the completion of 75 years of the AITUC. Therefore this Celebration Meeting on 31st will be at a public rally. The regular agenda of the General Council will be taken up from November 1, 9 a.m.

Comrades are requested to inform: -

Com. P. Nageswara Rao,
General Secretary, A.P. State Committee of AITUC,
3-5-912, Satyanarayana Reddy Bhavan, Himayat Nagar,
Hyderabad-500029, about their arrival and departure.

In addition to General Council members a select number of observers may be permitted to attend this meeting in view of the fact that it is a Celebration Meeting also. We have given sufficient advance notice so that attendance is ensured and reservations are made in time.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

A. B. Bardhan

(A. B. BARDHAN)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

एटक के हीरक जयन्ति वर्ष के कर्तव्यों का कार्यक्रम

(बम्बई के जनरल कौंसिल-29-31 अक्टुबर 1994 में स्वीकृत 31 अक्टुबर 1994 से 31 अक्टुबर 1995 तक)

एटक को भारतीय श्रमिकों का प्रथम केन्द्रीय संगठन एवं ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन का मार्गदर्शक और निर्माण कर्ता के रूप में अपने 74 साल के इतिहास और परम्परा को याद करते हुए अपने इस जयन्ति वर्ष के अवसर पर एटक को अधिक मजबूत करने, ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने और भारत में ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन के वास्तविक एकीकरण के लिये दृढ़ निश्चय के साथ प्रयास करना होगा। श्रमिक वर्ग और भारत के लोगों के समक्ष वर्तमान चुनौती के मद्देनजर यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

भारत सरकार की वर्तमान आर्थिक नीतियों के बुरे प्रभावों, देश के आत्मनिर्भरतावादी विकास और सार्वभौमिकता पर इनका हानिकारक प्रभाव साथ ही लोगों के जीवन-यापन पर इनके प्रभाव के विरुद्ध संघर्ष को हम अन्य संगठनों के साथ मिलकर और तेज करेंगे।

चुनिंदा उद्योगों में इस प्रकार के श्रमिक और जन विरोधी प्रत्येक कदम का हम जन प्रदर्शनों और इसी तरह के कार्यक्रमों द्वारा जूझारू लड़ाई लड़ेंगे। इन उद्देश्यों के लिये ठोस रणनीति और संयुक्त कार्रवाइयाँ चलाई जायगी।

इस प्रकार के जन समस्याओं पर हम ट्रेड यूनियनों, किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों, युवा और छात्रों एवं महिलाओं के संगठनों के साथ संयुक्त कार्यक्रम को विकसित करेंगे।

आज आन्दोलन के लिये ट्रेड यूनियन एकता एक खास अहमियत रखता है। इस जयन्ति वर्ष में अपने को और अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाते हुए, एच एम एस और एटक के विलय के प्रस्ताव की सहमति के साथ लाल झंडे वाले वर्ग संघर्ष और समाजवाद में आस्था रखने वाले केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों के बीच साफ गोई में साथ ट्रेड यूनियनों की एकता को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। सभी प्रकार के विघटनकारी ताकतों का विरोध करना है। कुछ केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन केन्द्रों के बीच सांगठनिक एकता निर्माण प्रक्रिया, सभी केन्द्रीय संगठनों, औद्योगिक फेडरेशनों के बीच समस्या आधारित संयुक्त कार्रवाई के बढ़ते प्रयासों पर कोई बाधा नहीं डालेगा। ये दोनों आपस में विरोधी नहीं हैं। औद्योगिक फेडरेशनों को प्रथम चरण में समन्वय समिति बनाने का सुझाव दिया जाता है।

एकता का हर कदम (i) एक सामान्य संयुक्त केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठन के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की ओर ट्रेड यूनियनों को प्रोत्साहित करना (ii) केवल शीर्ष पर ही एकता नहीं वरन् इकाई स्तर भी एकता (iii) इस एकता की दिशा में बढ़ते हुए, विभिन्न संगठनों की बीच आपसी सम्बन्धों और व्यवहार के लिये एक आचार संहिता हो जो हमें दिशा निर्देश करे (iv) चूँकि ट्रेड यूनियन राजनीति का पूर्णतः त्याग नहीं कर सकती और अराजनैतिक नहीं हो सकती, एक दल के वर्चस्व को आपसी विचार के द्वारा निवारण किया जाना। प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके के साथ अल्पमत के विचारों को अहमियत देते हुए सर्वानुमत फैसला विचार विमर्श से प्राप्त करना होगा। ट्रेड यूनियन एकता स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन जनवाद, श्रमिक हित की रक्षा की कार्रवाइयों, और किसी भी जन संघर्ष के साथ सहयोग के आधार पर ही हो सकता है।

एटक के जयन्ति वर्ष के संदेश के फैलाने के लिये:-

- प्रत्येक यूनियन स्वयं या दूसरे यूनियनों के साथ मिल कर एटक के 75वें जयन्ति को मनाएँ;
- इस एक वर्ष के अन्तर्गत एक सुसंगठित और पूर्ण तैयारी से सभी राज्य एक राज्यस्तरीय सम्मेलन करे;
- इस वर्षावधि में कलक्ता, मद्रास, बैंगलोर और चंडीगढ़ में ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन के विषयों पर चार सेमिनार आयोजित किया जाएगा।;
- एकट केन्द्र द्वारा एक संक्षिप्त इतिहास का प्रकाशन किया जायगा जिसकी आम बिक्री सदस्यों, अनुयायियों और दूसरे खंडों में किया जायगा;
- जयन्ति वर्ष के योग्य उच्चतम स्तर का एक समारोह 31 अक्टुबर 1995 को होगा। ब्योरा बाद में तय किया जायगा

- जयन्ति वर्ष को संगठन का वर्ष के रूप में अंकित करते हुए निम्न कार्यक्रम चलाया जाय :-
- असंगठितों के बीच काम को केन्द्रीत करते हुए, असंगठित उद्योगों के श्रमिकों को यूनियन के अन्दर लाकर एटक की सदस्यता को द्विगुणित करना;
- अभी तक जो यूनियन मैत्री भाव से हैं उन्हें सोहर्द पूर्वक सम्बद्ध करने के प्रयास जिससे वे एटक से जूड़ जाय;
- राज्य समितियों और जिला समितियों से आग्रह है कि वे इस अभियान को गंभीरता से ले;
- अगले तीन महीनों के अन्तर्गत सभी राज्य समितियाँ अपना सांगठनिक सम्मलेन अवश्य करें। इसमें एटक केन्द्र से सार्थी भी भाग लेंगे;
- जिला स्तरीय समितियों का भी इसी अनुरूप सम्मेलन किया जाय जिसमें राज्यस्तर के सार्थी भाग लेंगे। जिस जिले में समिति नहीं है वहाँ गठन किये जाय।
- संगठन को सक्रिय करने के लिये निष्क्रिय यूनियनों को जो सक्रिय नहीं हो सके उन्हें सूची से बाहर कर वास्तविक रूप से सक्रिय यूनियनों की उनसे सम्बन्धित सभी सूचनाओं सहित अद्यतन और पूर्ण सूची तैयार की जाय। अगले चार महीने में राज्य समितियाँ इस काम को पूरा करें।
- राज्य समितियाँ और जिला कौंसिलों का अपना कार्यालय अवश्य होना चाहिए और क्रिया कलापों का कागजात भी सिलसिलेवार हो। इस सम्बन्ध में सभी यूनियनों को निर्देश दिये जायेंगे और इसकी जाँच पन्द्रह दिन पर (पाक्षिक) होगी।
- एटक केन्द्र से लेकर यूनियन स्तर तक चलाये जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और उत्तरदायित्वों के निर्वहन के लिये वित्तीय स्थिति भी मजबूत करना है।
- इस बिन्दू पर पटना अधिवेशन के फैसले प्रति सदस्य 2.00 (दो रुपये) अतिरिक्त चंदा को प्रत्येक यूनियनों को लागू करना चाहिए। इसे 31 जनवरी 1995 तक अवश्य पूरा कर लेना है।
- जयन्ति वर्ष अतिरिक्त 1.00 (एक रुपये) प्रति सदस्य लेवी की वसूली 31 अक्टूबर 1995 तक होनी चाहिए।
- राज्य समितियों और यूनियनों को भी इसी क्रम में अपने वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।
- सभी भाइयों के लिये लेकिन असम्बद्ध ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों से भी "एटक जयन्ति भातृत्व कोष" में उदारता पूर्वक सहयोग के लिये विशेष अनुरोध और पत्राचार किया जायगा।
- एटक केन्द्र से यूनियनों एवं कार्यकर्ताओं के सम्पर्क को बढ़ाने के लिये ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड का सदस्यता अभियान शीघ्र ही चलाया जायगा। ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड का हिन्दी संस्करण जनवरी 1995 से आरंभ किया जायगा। ग्राहक सदस्यता अभियान या ग्राहकों की एक निश्चित निम्नतम संख्या होनी चाहिये।
- कार्यक्रमों और क्रिया कलापों की सूचना शीघ्रतः शीघ्र एटक केन्द्र को भेजनी चाहिए जिससे ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्ड हमारे श्रमिक वर्ग आन्दोलन का वास्तविक मुखपत्र बन सके।
- कार्यकर्ताओं की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को आवश्यक आवश्यकता माना गया। ट्रेड यूनियन शिक्षा के लिये सभी उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग करते हुए एटक केन्द्र वर्तमान परिस्थिति और आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य तथा यूनियन स्तर पर अपना क्लास चलाने के उपयुक्त एक पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेगा।
- आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे मार्गदर्शकों, संस्थापकों के शक्तिश्रोत को प्राप्त कर वर्तमान परिस्थिति में स्वयं को उपयुक्त साबित करें।

जयन्ति वर्ष के दो मुख्य कर्तव्य हैं:- एटक को मजबूत करना और ट्रेड यूनियन एकता को आगे बढ़ाना। इसके लिये एटक को बदलना होगा। इसे अपने को आधुनिक बनाना होगा। सभी स्तरों पर संगठन को सक्रिय करना, एवं अपने काम के तरीके में गुणात्मक विकास करना होगा। और तभी हम आज के चुनौतियों का सामना कर सकते हैं। और श्रमिक आन्दोलन भारत को समाजिक परिवर्तन की ओर ले जा सकता है।

PROGRAMME OF TASKS FOR THE JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AITUC (31 October'94 to 31 October'95 -- as adopted by the General Council in its meeting 29-31 October,'94 in Bombay)

Recalling the 74 years' long history and traditions of the AITUC as the **first central trade union organisation** of the Indian workers, and as the pioneer and builder of the trade union movement in our country, it shall be our effort during the Jubilee Year, to considerably strengthen the AITUC, to contribute in developing the trade union movement as a whole, and to strive earnestly for eventually unifying the trade unions in India. This is essential for facing the present-day challenges to the working class and to the people of India.

* We shall, together with other organisations, intensify struggles against the adverse effects of the present economic policies of the government, their harmful impact on the country's path of self-reliant development and on its sovereignty, as well as on the livelihood of the common people. Every manifestation of such anti-worker anti-people policies in specific sectors shall be fought by rallying the masses, and through solidarity actions. Concrete tactics and joint actions shall be evolved for this purpose.

We shall help to develop broad united actions with other trade unions, as also with mass organisations of farmers, agricultural workers, youth and students, and women's organisations on such mass issues.

* The question of **trade union unity** is very much on the agenda of the movement today. During the Jubilee Year, the AITUC will carry forward its efforts to unify the trade unions, by strengthening itself, by going ahead with the proposal of merger agreed upon by the HMS and the AITUC, and by undertaking frank dialogue with other like-minded trade union centres who swear by the Red Flag, believe in class struggle for furthering the cause of the working class, and are committed to the goal of socialism. Unity has to serve the interests of the workers through developing their struggles. Divisive forces of all brands have to be opposed. However the process of building closer organisational cohesion among some TU centres, does not exclude efforts to develop the **broadest issue-based united actions among all central organisations and industrial federations**. The two are not mutually exclusive.

It will be advisable for industrial federations to set up coordination committees, as a first step:

Every step for unity must : (i) carry the trade unions towards the ultimate goal of a common united central trade union organisation; (ii) It should mean not just unity at the top, but simultaneously unity at the grass-root level; (iii) While moving in that direction, there should meanwhile be a code which guides the mutual behaviour and relations among the different organisations; (iv) While trade unions cannot abjure politics and cannot become nonpolitical, the practice of single party domination should give way to mutual consultation, democratic norms and practices in course of discussion and in arriving at decisions through appropriate forums, efforts at reaching consensus as far as possible, and safeguarding substantial minority views and interests. Trade union unity can be based only on healthy trade union democracy, action in defence of workers' interests, and solidarity with struggling masses everywhere.

* For carrying the message of the AITUC's Jubilee Year,

- Each union, whether by itself or jointly with others, shall hold a function commemorating the 75 years of the AITUC's existence.
- In the course of the year, at every state level there shall be a well-organised and well-prepared function;
- During the year four seminars on specific topics of the TU Movement, shall be planned at Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Chandigarh;
- A 'Short History of the AITUC' shall be brought out by the AITUC Centre, and mass sale undertaken among cadres, followers and other sections;

— There shall be a fitting culmination to the Jubilees Year on October 31, 1995. Details to be decided later.

* The Jubilee Year should be looked at as a **'Year of Organisation'**. To this end, a drive shall be launched for —

- doubling the membership of the AITUC by identifying and working among the unorganised sections, - the workers in unorganised industries, and by unionising them; also, by making efforts to persuade the friendly but till today unaffiliated unions, to join the AITUC, and by launching membership drive in organised sector utilising the full potential of the existing unions.
- State committees and district TU councils are urged to seriously plan and undertake this drive.
- Every state council shall hold an organisation session within the next three months to be attended by comrades from the AITUC Centre.
- Similar district conventions or meetings should be held, attended by representatives from the state centres, for activating the District Trade Union Councils, or for setting up new ones where they do not exist.
- To streamline the organisation, defunct unions which cannot be revived should be weeded out, and the list of actually functioning unions shall be updated, complete with all information about them. State committees shall complete this task within the next four months.
- State committees and district councils should ensure that each union has an office, and maintains all records relating to its functioning. Guidelines for this shall be given to every union, and fulfilment periodically checked up.

* The variety of tasks and responsibilities that have to be carried out today from the AITUC Centre down to the union level, requires that **finances should be considerably strengthened**.

To this end, all affiliated unions are urged to implement the decision of the Patna Session for contributing a levy of Rs. 2 per member. This shall be paid up by January 31, 1995.

Collection of a **Special Jubilee Levy of Re. 1 per member** shall be undertaken thereafter, and completed by October, 31, 1995.

State committees and unions should try to strengthen their finances along with the above drive for funds.

A special appeal shall be addressed to all fraternal but non-affiliated trade union organisations to contribute generously towards an **'AITUC Jubilee Solidarity Fund'**.

* **To improve communication between the AITUC Centre and the unions** and cadres at the lower levels, and to share experiences, a drive for **enrolment of TUR subscribers** shall be immediately launched. The Hindi edition of the TUR shall be brought out from January 1995. Specific targets should be fixed and/or undertaken for the subscribers' enrolment drive. Reports of actions and activities must be promptly sent to the AITUC Centre, so that the TUR truly reflects the ongoing working class movement.

* **Education of our cadres** is an urgently felt need. While utilising all existing and available opportunities for T.U. Education, the AITUC Centre shall prepare a short syllabus suited to the present situation and needs, which can be useful for conducting our own classes at the state and union levels.

The need today is to recapture the spirit of our pioneers, our founding fathers, and to adapt ourselves to the present situation. The two main tasks of the Jubilee Year are : **"Strengthen the AITUC", and 'Advance towards Trade Union Unification'**. For this, the **AITUC Must Change! It must modernise itself, streamline its organisation** at all levels, and qualitatively improve its style of functioning. Only then can we meet the challenges of the present times, and ensure that the working class movement in India plays its role in transforming our society.

15th July, 1995

Dear Com,

The A.I.T.U.C. Secretariat discussed the question of a suitable place for holding the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the A.I.T.U.C. on October, 31, 1995.

There was an earlier proposal to hold it in Delhi. But it was felt that within 15 days of the Party Congress, it will not be possible to have it here.

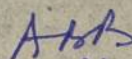
We are, therefore, proposing Hyderabad as the venue. There will be a big celebration rally on October, 31, followed by a General Council Meeting on November 1 and 2, 1995.

We are writing to you well in advance with the request that you may formally accept this proposal in your State T.U.C. and work out the implications.

Please acknowledge.

With greetings,

Yours



(A. B. Bardhan)

President/General Secretary,
Andhra State Committee of AITUC,
Hyderabad.

Cable : "AITUCONG"
Fax : 91-11-3755419

103/94

Telephone : 3 8 6 4 2 7
3 8 7 3 2 6

अखिल - भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
General Secretary : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. General Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

24th October, 1994,

NOTICE

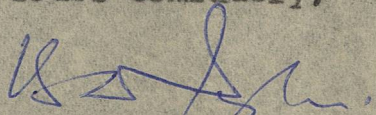
Dear Comrade,

The meeting of the secretariat
will be held on October 28, 1994, at
6.00 p.m. at the B.N. Vaidya Sabha Griha
of the Raja Shivaji Vidyalaya-~~in Bombay~~
the place of the General Council meeting.
in Bombay.

Please attend it punctually.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,



(B. D. JOSHI)

DY. GENERAL SECRETARY.

15

Tue, Mar.

FEBRUARY						1994	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
		1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28						



no 3/94

ECONOMIC

INDICATORS.

File
General Council
File

TABLE 4.2
Price Movements in Major Groups
as on Jan. 15, 1994

(per cent)

Group/subgroup	Weight (%)	Financial Year		Annual (pt-to-pt)	
		1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
All commodities	100.00	7.6	6.2	8.4	7.3
i Primary articles	32.30	9.5	4.3	8.1	2.5
Food articles	17.39	5.0	6.3	4.1	6.5
Foodgrains	7.92	13.1	-0.6	11.6	-2.1
Rice	3.69	8.4	1.2	6.9	3.5
Wheat	2.25	9.3	3.8	8.1	-6.7
Fruits & Vegetables	4.09	-4.2	3.8	1.2	9.5
Non-food articles	10.08	17.2	1.4	14.0	-4.6
ii Fuel, Power etc.	10.66	8.8	10.0	13.9	12.1
iii Manufactured products	57.04	6.2	6.6	7.5	9.5
Food products	10.14	10.2	5.8	11.2	5.3
Sugar	2.01	11.5	3.5	22.6	12.0
Edible oils	2.45	6.7	-1.2	0.4	-8.4

✓

TABLE 4.4
Contribution to Inflation, per cent share by
Commodity Groups (as on January 15, 1994)

(per cent)

Group/ subgroup	Weight (Per cent)	Financial year		Annual	
		1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rate of Inflation		7.6	6.2	8.4	7.3
Contribution to					
Inflation by sub-groups		Per cent Share			
A All commodities	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I Primary articles	32.30	40.4	23.1	31.8	11.7
Food articles	17.39	13.3	20.6	10.0	18.3
Food grains	7.92	14.0	-0.9	11.4	-2.6
Rice	3.69	4.3	0.8	3.3	3.0
Wheat	2.25	2.8	1.4	2.2	-2.4
Fruits & Vegetables	4.09	-2.6	2.8	0.6	5.7
Non food articles	10.08	22.1	2.3	16.8	-7.1
II Fuel, power etc.	10.66	13.1	16.9	17.9	17.1
III Manufactured products	57.04	46.7	60.0	50.3	71.2
Food products	10.14	13.2	9.1	13.1	7.2
Sugar	2.01	2.5	0.9	4.1	2.4
Edible oils	2.45	2.2	-0.6	0.1	-3.6
B Essential commodities	21.77	31.8	16.6	30.0	11.8

BOX 5.1

Foreign Investment

- The approvals of direct foreign investment proposals rose from \$73 million (Rs. 128 crore) in 1990 to \$ 235 million (Rs. 535 crore) in 1991, to \$1318 million (Rs. 3888 crore) in 1992 and to \$2091 million (Rs. 6577 crore) during January-October, 1993.
- Actual inflows under total foreign investment rose from \$165 million during the financial year 1990-91 to \$585 million during 1992-93 and is expected to rise sharply to \$3.0 billion during 1993-94.
- In 1993-94, direct foreign investment is expected to be about \$600 million, portfolio investment by foreign institutional investors (FIIs) of \$1.2 billion and inflows through Euroequity issues of about \$ 1.2 billion.
- In the current financial year up to December 1993 the country received foreign investment flows of \$1.8 billion consisting of a direct investment of \$425 million, portfolio investment by FIIs of \$1.0 billion (up to mid-January 1993) and Euroequity issues of \$358 million.

Foreign Investment Flows by Different Categories

	(US\$ million)					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*			
			Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Apr-Dec
A. Direct investment	148.0	343.5	161.4	137.5	126.4	425.3
a. RBI automatic route	0.2	42.6	4.9	18.6	26.8	50.3
b. SLA/FIPB route	85.4	239.9	89.6	75.9	50.2	215.7
c. NRIs (40% & 100% schemes)	62.4	61.0	66.9	43.0	49.4	159.3
B. Portfolio investment	—	241.5	45.5	263.8	1050.7	1360.0
a. FIIs	—	1.0	45.5	194.8	761.7#	1002.0#
b. Euroequities	—	240.5	0.0	69.0	289.0	358.0
Total (A+B)	148.0	585.0	206.9	401.3	1177.1	1785.3

* Provisional # Up to January 13, 1994.

1991 up to October 1993. About 80 per cent of these approvals are in the priority sector. The year-wise break up of approvals from 1990 onwards may be seen from Box 5.1.

20 During 1992-93 actual inflows of both direct and portfolio investment together were \$585 million which was a marked improvement over earlier years. In 1993-94 actual inflows of foreign investment have been reported to be around \$1.8 billion during April-December 1993. It is interesting to note that the total foreign investment inflows were \$207 million in the first three months of 1993-94 (April-June) \$401 million in the next three months (July-September) and \$1.2 billion in October-December 1993 (Box 5.1). Given stable political conditions and non-inflationary economic environment, foreign investment inflows may be expected to pick up even further in the remaining months of this year.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

21 A summary and overall evaluation of the country's balance of payments and external sector condition is perhaps provided by the state of foreign exchange and foreign currency assets. Foreign exchange reserves includ-

ing gold held by the RBI and SDR balances held by the Government, increased from \$9.2 billion (Rs. 23850 crore) at the end of March 1992, to \$9.8 billion (Rs. 30744 crore) by the end of March 1993. They were \$13.9 billion (Rs. 43434 crore) at the end of December 1993. Foreign currency assets of the RBI recorded an increase of \$3.4 billion in 1991-92. By the end of March 1993, foreign currency assets had reached \$6.4 billion (Figure 5.3) as compared to \$2.2 billion at the end of March 1991 (and \$1.1 billion in June 1991). Thus, the loans from the IMF under the standby and earlier arrange-

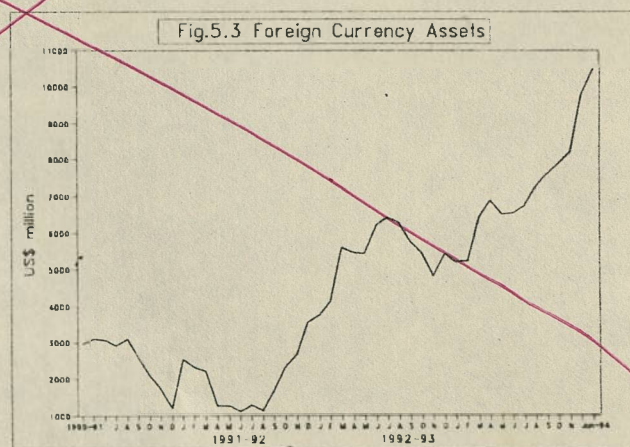


TABLE 5.3
Growth of India's Exports by Commodity Groups

(US\$ million)

Commodity Group	1991-92	1992-93	Apr-Sep	Apr-Sep	Apr-Sep	
			1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
					(per cent change)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture & allied, of which	3193.5	3035.3	1338.3	1846.1	-5.0	37.9
1. Tea	491.5	335.8	158.1	164.5	-31.7	4.0
2. Tobacco manufactured	25.5	40.6	14.3	16.3	58.9	13.8
3. Oil meals	373.8	531.2	190.1	301.9	42.1	58.8
4. Sugar & molasses	63.8	37.1	21.5	46.5	-41.8	116.3
5. Processed fruits & juices	33.8	42.9	21.7	23.7	26.9	9.1
6. Cotton raw incl. waste	124.1	67.5	8.1	164.7	-45.6	1920.9
II. Ores and minerals, of which	929.7	740.9	309.2	408.4	-20.3	32.1
7. Coal	6.1	17.6	2.8	3.9	188.6	40.4
III. Manufactured goods, of which	13325.5	14151.1	6567.8	7812.6	6.2	19.0
8. Leather & manufactures	804.9	867.2	427.3	410.4	7.7	-4.0
9. Footwear of leather	463.8	390.5	191.3	212.4	-15.8	11.0
10. Gems & jewellery	2738.2	3051.9	1371.2	1875.0	11.5	36.7
11. Plastic & linoleum products	112.1	148.1	61.3	134.1	32.1	118.9
12. Manufactures of metals	484.2	585.5	251.3	325.7	20.9	29.6
13. Transport equipment	496.4	524.3	255.8	256.3	5.6	0.2
14. Iron & steel bar/rod etc.	62.0	140.2	39.4	39.1	126.3	-0.7
15. Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	1299.3	1356.4	640.2	718.6	4.4	12.2
16. Ready-made garments	2199.2	2388.7	1137.5	1215.7	8.6	6.9
17. Handicrafts	835.9	848.9	413.2	437.1	1.6	5.8
IV. Crude & petroleum products	414.7	476.2	237.2	236.7	14.8	-0.2
V. Others & unclassified items	2.0	17.1	82.0	47.3	743.8	-42.3
Grand Total	17865.4	18537.1	8534.6	10351.1	3.8	21.3

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

put. Fertilizer imports have declined as a result of decontrol of prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, the resultant rise in prices and the subsidy in favour of domestic units. These imports will pick up again as the farmers revert to their use to correct the imbalance in use of nutrients. Imports of other commodities, which are largely in the nature of intermediate inputs, may have declined on account of weak industrial recovery but perhaps more so because of exchange rate changes. At the new exchange rates, domestic substitutes, whose quality is improving, have become more economical. Therefore, it appears that the decline in imports is attributable more to the exchange rate changes and lowering of import intensity of output rather than being primarily a result of industrial slowdown.

Direction of Trade

34 Direction of India's foreign trade has undergone a significant change with the collapse of Russian and some of the East European trading arrangements. This directional change both in exports and imports was reported in the previous year's Survey and has continued during 1992-93 (Table 5.6 and Figures 5.6 and 5.7). Exports to Russia (former Soviet Union) accounted for as much as 16.1 per cent of India's total exports in 1990-91. This came down to 9.2 per cent in 1991-92 and further to 3.2 per cent in 1992-93. This decline continued during the first half of 1993-94 with exports to Russia now constituting only 2.4 per cent of total exports. The collapse of the Russian market has been a major shock to our export effort. However, exporters have

TABLE 5.4
Composition of India's Imports
(Percentage share)

Commodity Group	1991-92	1992-93	Apr - Sep	
			1992	1993
	2	3	4	5
I. Food and allied products, of which	2.2	3.2	2.5	2.0
1. Cereals	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6
2. Pulses	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
3. Edible oils	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
II. Fuel, of which	29.8	30.1	30.6	30.2
4. Coal	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.0
5. POL	27.6	27.9	28.1	28.2
III. Fertilizers	4.9	4.5	5.5	3.6
IV. Paper board, manufactures & news print	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
V. Capital goods, of which	21.8	20.4	19.7	23.1
6. Transport equipment	1.9	2.1	1.5	4.7
7. Project goods	7.6	5.5	5.7	5.4
VI. Others, of which	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.1
8. Chemicals	7.8	7.4	8.3	5.8
9. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	10.1	11.1	10.4	13.2
10. Iron & steel	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.9
11. Professional instruments, optical goods, etc.	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
VII. Unclassified items	16.6	17.0	16.8	16.2
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: DGCI&S Calcutta

demonstrated creditable flexibility and competitiveness in successfully switching exports to the General Currency Area and preventing the decline in exports to Russia from affecting the overall export performance. It is expected that as the Russian economy recovers and the working of the Indo-Russian Agreement is streamlined, exports to Russia will pick up in the second half of this year.

35 The data for the first half of 1993-94 indicate an increase in the share of developing countries, including OPEC, in India's exports. Their share increased to 35 per cent from 29 per cent in the first half of 1992-93 (Table 5.6 and Figure 5.6). The table reveals a substantial growth in dollar terms in India's exports to OPEC (34 per cent) and non-OPEC developing countries (54 per cent) during the first half of 1993-94. It may also be noted that exports to selected East Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Hongkong, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Chinese Taipei) have boomed, increasing on the average by 61 per cent in dollar terms during the first six months of 1993-94. The percentage export growth to these countries is about three times the overall export growth.

36 The share of foreign trade in the country's GNP has been rising over the years. It was 11.7 per cent in 1985-86, 14.5 per cent in 1990-91 and 16.9 per cent in 1992-93. In

1993-94 with plausible growth scenarios its share would be close to 19 per cent. It still remains one of the lowest in comparison with other developing countries (Table 5.7). With an increasing share in the country's GNP, foreign trade will have a more pervasive and significant effect on the country's economic performance in coming years than in the past. It is, therefore, important that trade performance and policies are now monitored closely and accorded high priority in policy making.

Changes in Exchange Rate and other Government Policies

37 The year 1993-94 started on a high note with the announcement of the unification of the exchange rate and the floating of the Rupee. The exchange rate was henceforth to be determined by demand for and supply of foreign exchange in the market. This marked the culmination of a policy sequence which had started with the two-step downward adjustment of the exchange rate and the introduction of 'eximscripts' in July 1991. It included a year-long experience with the dual exchange rate regime under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS). The exchange rate unification and floating of the Rupee provide the basis for a phased shift to full convertibility of the Rupee. This can be achieved once the remaining controls and restrictions on the current account transactions have

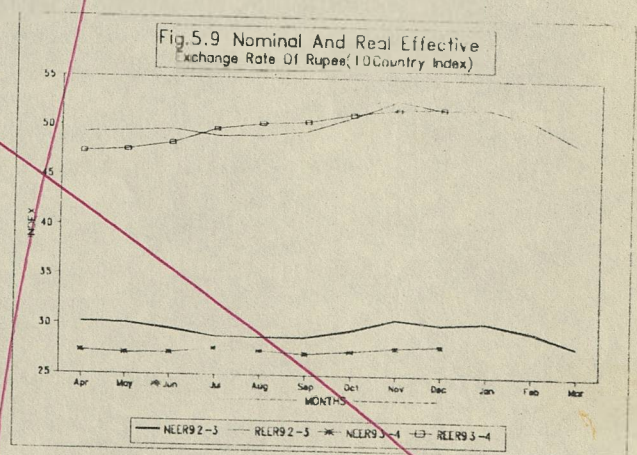
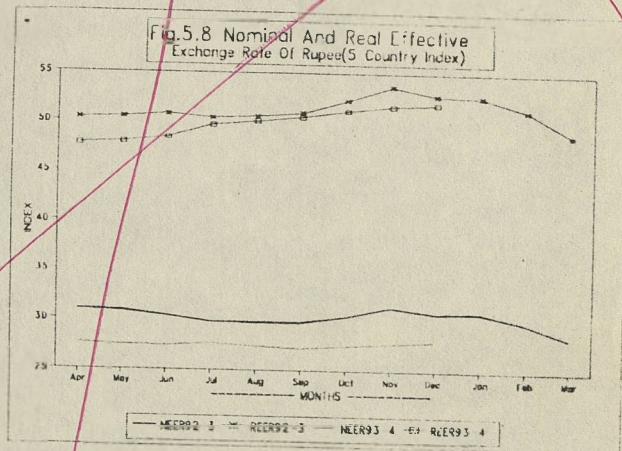


TABLE 5.6
Direction of India's Trade

(Percentage share)

Country	Exports				Imports			
	1991-92 (Apr-Mar)	92-93	92-93 (Apr-Sep)	93-94	1991-92 (Apr-Mar)	92-93	92-93 (Apr-Sep)	93-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U.K.	6.4	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.9
Germany	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.9	8.0	7.5	8.3	7.3
Other EC countries	13.5	14.0	13.4	12.1	15.0	16.1	15.9	17.7
U.S.A.	16.4	18.8	19.5	18.6	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.4
Japan	9.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.4	4.3	5.8
Russia [@]	9.2	3.2	3.6	2.4	3.8	1.2	0.9	1.0
Other East Europe	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6
OPEC	8.7	9.6	9.4	10.4	19.9	21.7	21.7	24.9
Other LDCs	17.5	20.3	19.4	24.3	17.1	15.1	15.5	13.7
Others	10.2	11.0	10.9	10.4	11.4	14.5	15.3	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[@]: Former Soviet Union for 1991-92.
Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

TABLE 5.7
Share of Merchandise Trade in GNP in Selected Countries, 1985-92

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India*	11.7	11.2	11.5	12.4	14.1	14.5	15.2	16.9
China	24.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	26.1	30.8	35.8	36.1
Malaysia	95.0	94.7	103.3	114.9	133.2	143.7	155.6	n.a
Mexico	20.6	23.2	25.4	24.4	23.9	24.7	23.4	23.1
Thailand	44.6	44.2	51.6	61.8	67.3	70.6	n.a	n.a
Indonesia	31.0	27.2	25.3	24.2	24.5	26.8	27.0	n.a
South Korea	68.4	64.5	68.4	65.2	58.6	55.7	54.6	53.8

* Data for India relates to financial years, April-March.

Source: IMF International Financial Statistics Year Book and Government of India.

lowed to rediscount export bills abroad without the prior approval of the RBI with certain interest rate ceilings. Another important development in the area is the permission given to banks to write cross-currency options for their customers by resorting to arrangements with their overseas branches or other banks abroad.

41 Another major policy initiative with regard to the external sector includes the extension of Dollar-denominated credit facilities for pre-shipment finance. Under this scheme

of pre-shipment credit in foreign currency (PCFC), announced by the RBI in October 1993, exporters with confirmed/firm orders and/or letters of credit can avail of credit in major currencies at LIBOR-related interest rates. In conjunction with the facility for post-shipment credit in foreign currencies at a fixed rate of 6.5 per cent, PCFC will now provide Indian exporters access to credit at globally competitive rates. The RBI has also, since November 1992, taken steps to ensure that credit availability for exports is in line with expanding requirements and that commercial

retirement under the scheme. A major portion of the amount has been utilised in the textiles sector.

25 In order to establish a system of rehabilitation and restructuring of PSUs without having Government to bear the whole financial burden, the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) have been amended to bring PSUs under its purview. Thus, 50 PSUs are referable under the law to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Till the end of October 1993, 46 PSUs have already been referred to the BIFR.

Performance of Selected Public Sector Undertakings

26 As on March 31, 1993, there were 245 Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), excluding nine companies with Central Government investment but without direct responsibility for management, six insurance companies and three financial institutions. Of these, eight were in the construction sector, 72 in services and 165 in manufacture.

27 Out of 237 operating PSUs, as many as 131 were profitable during 1992-93 as compared to 133 during the previous year. Profits of these profit-making enterprises went up from Rs.6079 crore in 1991-92 to Rs.7346 crore in 1992-93, an increase of 20.8 per cent (Table 6.7). But the losses of the remaining loss-making companies increased from Rs.3723 crore to Rs.3951 crore, an increase of over 6.1 per cent, during the same period. The overall rate of return over capital employed in the PSUs increased from two per cent during 1991-92 to 2.43 per cent during 1992-93. But the gross margin (i.e., before depreciation, interest and taxes) of PSUs as per cent of capital employed declined from 11.59 in 1991-92 to 11.41 in 1992-93. The heavy capital investment in the past combined with a massive interest burden is reported to have reduced the gross margins of PSUs.

28 The profitability of PSUs in terms of ratios of gross margins and gross profits to capital employed have not improved over the last ten years (Table 6.7). However, the ratio of net profit to capital employed showed marginal improvement in 1992-93. Out of the 15 large enterprises, which are monopolies and operate in the core sector, the loss-making ones included Fertiliser Corporation of India, Indian Airlines Corporation, Delhi Transport Corporation, Vayudoot, Bharat Gold Mines and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam and Hindustan Shipyard.

29 The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) system has been further strengthened. During 1992-93, 98 PSEs signed MOUs as against 71 in the preceding year. Based on their audited accounts, performance of 67 PSEs was evaluated, out of which 28 were rated excellent (41.8 per cent), 22 as very good (32.8 per cent), 10 as good and 7, fair. In 1993-94, 104 PSEs have signed MOUs which is six per cent higher than last year.

TABLE 6.7
Profitability Profile of Central PSEs

	1981-82	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	1	2	3	4
1. Operating enterprises	188	236	237	237
i) Profitable enterprises	104	123	133	131
ii) Loss making enterprises	83	111	102	104
	Rs. crore			
2. Capital employed	21935	102083	117991	139933
3. Gross margin	4012	18312	22223	25217
4. Gross profit	2654	11102	13675	15978
5. Net profit	445	2272	2355	3396
6. Profit of profit-making enterprises	1293	5394	6079	7346
7. Losses of loss-making enterprises	848	3122	3723	3951
	Per cent			
8. Ratio of gross margin to capital employed	18.29	17.94	18.83	18.02
9. Percentage of gross profit to capital employed	12.10	10.88	11.59	11.41
10. Ratio of net profit to capital employed	2.03	2.23	2.00	2.43

Performance of Selected Industries

Steel

30 The last two years have ushered in a marked change in the trade and industrial policy regime affecting the steel sector. Prices and distribution controls were removed in case of a majority of products, import duties on iron and steel products have been brought down successively over 1992-93 and again in 1993-94. Import duty on pig iron has been reduced from 35 per cent to 20 per cent, on billets from 45 per cent to 30 per cent, on tin mill black plates from 50 per cent to 35 per cent and on HR coils from Rs. 1100+45 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem. As a result, the prices have tended to be stable in this sector. Integrated steel plants did not increase their prices in the first half of 1993-94. The price increase announced by SAIL in January, 1994 was limited to an average increase of Rs. 450 per tonne. The market prices of steel products have moved in a narrow range. Prices of most of the products have been increased by 2-6 per cent.

31 The production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants at 11.28 million tonnes during 1992-93 recorded an increase of 6.7 per cent over 1991-92 while the total production of finished steel by the integrated steel plants

TABLE 6.14
Small Scale Industries—
Number, Output and Employment

	1991-92 Actual	1992-93 Provisional
1	2	3
Number of SSI units (lakh)	20.82	22.35 (7.3)
Employment (lakh)	129.8	134.06 (3.3)
Output (Rs. crore)	178699	209300 (17.1)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage increase over the last year.)

payment to small scale units a new legislation viz. Interest on the Delayed Payments Act, 1993, has been enacted by Parliament. A scheme has been formulated to train unemployed non-technical graduates so as to augment the availability of managers at affordable rates for the SSI Sector and reduce educated unemployment.

68 The Nayak Committee was set up to examine the problems of credit, sickness and other related issues in the SSI sector. The Committee submitted its Report in September 1992. The RBI vide their circulars dated April 17, 1993 and July 3, 1993 announced a special package of measures to ensure adequate and timely credit to SSI sector. The salient features of this package are:

- Banks should give preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order, while meeting the credit requirement of the small scale sector;
- The banks should step up the credit flow to meet the

legitimate requirements of the SSI sector in full during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

- An effective grievance redressal machinery within each bank which can be approached by the SSI in case of difficulties would be set up; and
- Banks should adopt the single window clearance scheme of SIDBI for meeting the credit requirements of small scale units.

69 Promotion of SSI remains a central plank of Government industrial development policy. The Government has recently formulated a scheme to train small entrepreneurs and managerial assistants to improve the supply of managerial cadre to the sector. The nature of Governments' assistance to the SSI needs to be reviewed with the objective of making SSI self-sustaining and to take away the disincentives for the SSI to graduate out of SSI status

Khadi and Village Industries

70 The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) covers about 2.1 lakh villages throughout the country. Over the years, the main thrust of KVI activities has been to provide a larger share of employment to SC/STs and women. At present, SC/STs comprise nearly 30.3 per cent of workers and women constitute 46 per cent of the work force. It is provisionally estimated that during 1992-93 the KVI sector produced goods worth Rs. 2670.45 crore and provided employment to 51.05 lakh persons. During 1993-94 the production level is expected to go up to Rs. 2898.53 crore and employment to 52.46 lakh persons.

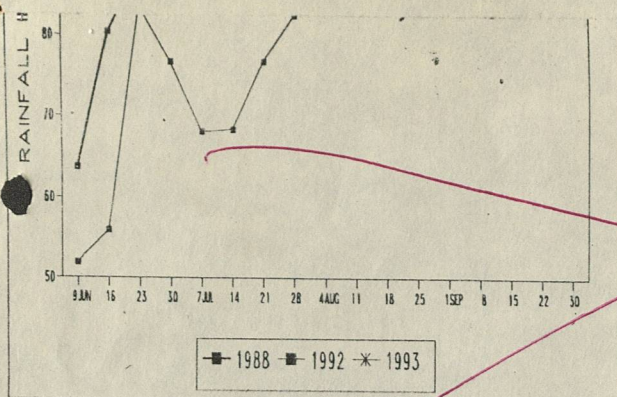
Industrial Sickness

71 The Table 6.15 brings out the number of sick units (both in SSI and the amounts outstanding). At the end of

TABLE 6.15
Industrial Sickness

1	Number of units				Amount outstanding (Rs. crore)			
	End - December 1988	End - March 1990	End - March 1991*	End - March 1992*	End - December 1988	End - March 1990	End - March 1991*	End - March 1992*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. SSI sick units	240573	218828	221472	245575	2141.00	2426.94	2792.04	3100.67
2. Non-SSI sick units	1241	1455	1461	1336	3387.30	4538.82	5105.57	5786.55
3. Non-SSI weak units	770	814	876	813	2177.00	2386.77	2870.21	2646.08
Total	242584	221097	223809	247724	7705.30	9352.53	10767.82	11533.30
Change over previous year - per cent								
1. SSI sick units	17.80	-9.04	1.21	10.88	19.10	13.36	15.04	11.05
2. Non-SSI sick units	10.90	17.24	0.41	-8.56	20.90	34.00	12.49	13.34
3. Non-SSI weak units	3.90	5.71	7.62	-7.19	31.40	9.64	20.25	-7.81
Total	17.78	-8.86	1.23	10.69	23.20	21.38	15.13	7.11

* The figures for March 1991 and March 1992 do not include sick SSI units which are either not traceable or nonexistent.



tion of rainfall during the south-west monsoon season of 1993 as compared to 1988 and 1992 is shown in Figure 7.3. Overall rainfall index weighted by kharif cereal production as on 30 September, 1993 was 94.8 per cent compared to 88.8 per cent recorded for the corresponding period of last year.

5 The temporal distribution of rainfall during 1993-94 was somewhat less favourable to kharif crops compared to 1992-93 season, although the total rainfall received in 1993 was quantitatively more compared to 1992. The

TABLE 7.3
Agricultural Production-Principal Crops

Crop	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Revised)	1992-93		1993-94	
				Target	Final	Target	Likely
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(Million Tonnes)							
Rice	73.6	74.3	74.7	77.3	72.6	78.0	74.0
Wheat	49.8	55.1	55.7	57.0	56.8	58.5	56.9
Coarse Cereals	34.8	32.7	26.0	34.3	37.0	36.0	33.7
Pulses	12.8	14.3	12.0	14.4	13.6	15.5	14.5
Total Foodgrains	171.0	176.4	168.4	183.0	180.0	188.0	179.1
Kharif	101.0	99.4	91.6	103.3	100.5	105.5	98.9
Rabi	70.0	77.0	76.8	79.8	79.5	82.5	80.2
Oilseeds	16.9	18.6	18.6	19.0	20.3	21.0	20.5
Sugarcane	225.6	241.0	254.0	243.0	230.8	250.0	231.0
Cotton@	11.4	9.8	9.7	12.0	11.6	12.5	10.6
Jute & mesta	8.3	9.2	10.3	9.3	9.0	9.3	8.3
(Percentage variation in production over the previous year)							
Rice	4.4	1.0	0.5		-2.8		1.9
Wheat	-7.9	10.6	1.1		2.0		0.2
Coarse Cereals	10.5	-6.0	-20.5		42.3		-8.9
Pulses	-7.2	11.7	-16.1		13.3		6.6
Total Foodgrains	0.6	3.2	-4.5		6.9		-0.5
Kharif	5.6	-1.6	-7.8		9.7		-1.6
Rabi	-5.8	10.0	-0.3		3.5		0.9
Oilseeds	-6.1	10.1	-		9.1		1.0
Sugarcane	11.1	6.8	5.4		-9.1		0.1
Cotton@	31.0	-14.0	-1.0		19.6		-8.6
Jute & mesta\$	5.1	10.8	12.0		-12.6		-7.8

@ Bales of 170 kg each

\$ Bales of 180 kg each

tion/ productivity. The institutional framework for present rural credit system consists of cooperative banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), rural branches of commercial banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The institutional agencies advance loans for a variety of purposes such as agriculture, agro industry and rural artisans and target groups under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The loans are of short, medium and long term duration depending upon the end-use of the funds.

41 The total quantum of agricultural loans provided by cooperatives, commercial banks and RRBs has increased

ment planning and Formulating Deposit Guarantee Schemes for PACS.

43 Considering the increase in prices of agricultural inputs and with a view to enabling the NABARD to extend adequate credit support for rabi crop operations, the Reserve Bank of India has announced in October 1993 additional loans and credit for short-term agricultural operations.

Crop Insurance

44 In order to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to drought, flood, etc., and to

TABLE 7.10
Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

Source and type of credit	(Rs. crore)								
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88\$	1988-89\$	1989-90\$	1990-91*	1991-92*	1992-93*	1993-94 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COOPERATIVES									
Short-term	2787	3007	3824	4087	3995	2822	3950	4900	6000
Medium-term	505	585	688	809	577	366	391	182	461
Long-term	582	615	734	655	684	785	1005	1213	2039
Sub-total	3874	4207	5246	5551	5256	3973	5346	6295	8500
COMMERCIAL AND REGIONAL RURAL BANKS									
Short-term & term loans	3131	3809	4009	4234	4930	5010	5962	6705	6600
Grand Total :	7005	8016	9255	9785	10186	8983	11308	13000	15100
\$ Revised									
* Provisional									

the provision of basic social infrastructure has come about. Considering the dimensions and complexities of the problems and overall constraints of resources, these are not insignificant achievements.

TABLE 9.2
Basic Indicators of Human Development

Year	Life expectancy at birth ^(a) (years)	Literacy rate ^(b) (per cent)	Birth rate* (per thousand)	Death rate* (per thousand)	Infant mortality rate* (per thousand live births)	Per capita GDP at Prices of 1990-81 (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	32.1	18.7	39.9	27.4	146	1127
1961	41.7	28.5	31.7	22.8	146	1352
1971	45.6	34.5	30.9	14.9	129	1520
1981	54.4	43.6	33.3	12.5	110	1651
1991	58.9	52.2	24.5	9.6	80	2169
1992(P)	60.8**	N.A.	21.0	10.0	79	(Q)2176

(a) Relates to middle of Census decade periods, except for 1992, which relates to 1992-93.
 (b) As on 1st March 1951 & so on, for 1950-51 to 1970-71, literacy rate relates to population aged 5 years and above, and subsequently to 7 years and above. In 1981, it excludes Assam and in 1991, Assam & Kashmir.
 * Data for 1951 & 1961 relate to Census estimates and for 1971 onwards correspond to Sample Registration Scheme.
 (c) Relate to financial years 1950-51, 1960-61 and so on. P-Provisional; Q-Quick Estimates.
 Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India and Central Statistical Organisation.

5 However, considerable ground remains to be covered in the face of continuing heavy demographic pressure. This fact also gets highlighted by international comparisons. India ranked 134 among 173 countries in 1993 in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the UNDP, which takes into account Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Adjusted real per capita GDP, Life expectancy at birth and Educational Attainment (Adult Literacy Rate and Mean Years of Schooling). Most of the Asian countries ranked above India. Notwithstanding any conceptual and methodological issues in the construction of HDI, this cannot be regarded a satisfactory position.

6 The level of public expenditure on social sectors in India does not compare altogether unfavourably with that in other Asian countries. This would be evident from Table 9.3.

7 However, considering our inadequate levels of social and economic development, high incidence of poverty and regional disparities, a much higher order of social sector spending is warranted. For this to be sustainable, less productive expenditure has to be curbed both at the level of the Centre and the States. Furthermore, imbalances in social sector spending need to be rectified. For example, in education, a higher proportion of public spending needs to be channelled for primary education, along with substantial cost-recovery on higher and technical education.

TABLE 9.3
Public Expenditure as Percentage of GNP and Rank in Human Development Index (HDI)

Countries	Education (1988-90)	Health (1988-90)	Rank in descending order of HDI (1993)
1	2	3	4
India	3.2	3.2	134
Republic of Korea	3.7	6.4	33
Singapore	3.4	2.9	43
Malaysia	5.5	1.6	57
Thailand	3.8	5.6	74
Sri Lanka	2.7	2.3	86
Philippines	3.0	5.3	92
China	2.4	3.1	101
Indonesia	0.9	2.5	108
Pakistan	3.4	4.5	132

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 1993.

Similarly within the health sector, a greater proportion of resources needs to be allocated to primary and preventive health facilities. Further, the focus of social sector spending in rural areas and on vulnerable groups including women and children needs to be sharpened.

8 Following the emphasis on human resource development, the Eighth Plan outlay on social sectors and rural development has been increased by about 180 per cent over that in the Seventh Plan. In consonance with the same policy, considerable step up in the allocations for these sectors was made in the Central Government's budget for 1993-94.

Poverty

9 Alleviation of poverty and unemployment continue to be the long run objectives of economic and social development in our country. The Planning Commission has been preparing estimates of the proportion and number of poor in the country. Such estimates were prepared for 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1987-88. These were based on the concept of the poverty line and data on household expenditure obtained through National Sample Survey Rounds. Following the recommendations of the Task Force on Projection of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand (1979), the Poverty Line was defined as the per capita monthly expenditure needed to obtain the consumption basket corresponding to the calorie norms of 2400 per capita per day in rural areas and 2100 per capita per day in urban areas in the base year 1973-74. The poverty line so defined was Rs 49.10 for rural areas and Rs 56.00 for urban areas. The same poverty line was updated for subsequent years using suitable indicators of change in cost of living.

of consumption basket of the people around the poverty line. It relied exclusively on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data on consumption expenditure to assess the incidence of poverty without adjusting the NSS Consumption to that obtained from macro-aggregates of the national accounts.

12 The estimates of percentage of population living below the poverty line arrived at by the Expert Group are as under:

TABLE 9.5
Percentage of Population Living Below the Poverty Line - Expert Group Estimates

Areas	1973-74	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	56.4	53.1	45.6	39.1
Urban	49.2	47.4	42.2	40.1
Combined	54.9	51.8	44.8	39.3

Source: Planning Commission - Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor, July, 1993.

The report of the Expert Group which was submitted in July 1993 was released by the Planning Commission, and its recommendations are under consideration. The Expert Group estimates also confirm a steady decline in the pro-

unity by the turn of the century, included in the Po Policy of 1983 and the Seventh Five Year Plan. It shifted to the period 2011-2016 A.D. as per the Eign Policy interventions must eventually develop into lar mass movement for containing population grow would also require due attention being paid to in female literacy, raising age at marriage of girls, employment opportunities for women and raising tus in society. The recommendations of the NDC (tee on Population, whose report was presented to April 1993, are relevant in this connection (Box 9, meeting on 18th September, the NDC endorsed th of the Committee and directed the Ministry of Ho Family Welfare to initiate further action.

15 Family welfare and health care measures hav positive results in reducing both birth and death r ble 9.2), but population growth remains a critical as the decline in birth rate has not been sufficien nificantly reduce the population growth rate. It ever, significant that the fertility rate (i.e., numb, births per thousand women in the reproductive a of 15 to 45 years) came down from 5.2 in 1971 to 3.6 The infant mortality rate came down to 79 per t live births in 1992 from 95 in 1987. Couple protec

Table 2.8: Profitability Profile of non-Departmental Central Government PEs, 1990-93
(Rs billion)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Number of Operating Enterprises	236	237	237
Profitable	125	135	133
Loss-making	111	102	104
Profit of profit-making PEs	54	61	73
(Percent of GDP)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Loss of loss-making PEs (Rs billion)	31	37	40
(Percent of GDP)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
<u>Memo Item</u>			
Profits of PEs in the Oil Sector	23	18	23
(Percent of GDP)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Profit Margins in Selected Sectors (percent of sales)			
Steel			
PEs	-3.9 (9)	-5.8 (9)	-1.7 (9)
Private	2.4 (164)	2.9 (151)	2.4 (92)
Fertilizer			
PEs	-8.5 (8)	-7.5 (8)	-11.29 (8)
Private	6.9 (25)	5.9 (22)	4.5 (13)
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals			
PEs	-2.9 (20)	-3.1 (20)	1.5 (20)
Private	4.3 (181)	4.7 (175)	5.0 (109)
Heavy Engineering			
PEs	-3.0 (16)	-2.7 (16)	-2.3 (16)
Private	3.4 (82)	3.7 (80)	3.6 (57)
Other Engineering			
PEs	1.5 (23)	1.3 (23)	2.3 (23)
Private	3.5 (169)	3.4 (166)	3.5 (102)
Textile			
PEs	-16.7 (14)	-23.7 (14)	-39.2 (14)
Private	3.9 (186)	2.3 (174)	2.2 (108)

Note: Number of enterprises in the sample in parentheses. Profits are net of taxes.

Sources: 1993-94 Economic Survey; Public Enterprise Survey, several years; and Center for Monitoring of the Indian Economy (CMIE).

Table No.

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE
(Rupees billion at 1980-81 prices)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gross domestic investment</u>
1980-81	46.4
1984-85	45.5
1987-88	44.2
1988-89	43.5
1989-90	43.5
1990-91	46.4

Source:- C.S.O, National accounts Statistics 1993 and Quick estt. January, 1994.

Table No.

WORLD BANK AIDED PROJECTS

(Total amount of loans signed with World Bank during 1993-94 is US \$ 1104.10 million)

<u>NAME OF THE PROJECT</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF AID IN US Dollars</u>
1. N.T.C. power generation	400.00
2. U.P. Basic Education. -	165.00
3. Karnataka Water Supply Environment and Education - -	92.00
4. Rubber Project. -	92.00
5. Leprosy Elimination -	85.00
6. Family Welfare in Urban Slums	79.00
7. Andhra Forestry -	77.40
8. U.P. Land reconciliation -	54.70
9. Forest Research Education Extension	47.00
10. Jharia Mine Fire Control -	12.00

(Source - Reply to Parliament Question)

Table No

- 2 -

Foreign Direct Investment Approvals

(Industrial composition in % August 1991 to
November 1993)

<u>Industry</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
Oil	-	18.8
Power	-	16.4
Food	-	10.7
Metals	-	10.5
Electronics	-	8.7
Chemicals	-	6.8
Transport	-	3.7
Hotels & Tourism		3.5
Machinery	-	2.4
Others	-	18.5

1. Percentages worked out on the basis of U.S.Dollars.

2. Source - World investment Report - UNCTAD

DISINVESTMENT OF P.S.U. Shares

Table No.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NO.OF COMPANIES WHOSE SHARES WERE SOLD</u>	<u>NO.OF SHARES SOLD (IN CRORES)</u>	<u>AMOUNT REALISED IN CRORES</u>
1991-92 (two rounds)	30	87.21	3038.00
1992-93 (three rounds)	16	44.94	1912.51
1993-94 (one round)	6	11.37	2291.00

NOTE: 1. Figures for 1993-94 - Provisional

2. Source - Finance Ministry

TABLE NO.

SALEABLE STEEL PRODUCTION (In thousand Tons)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
1992	781.1	817.0	793.0	840.1
1993	925.4	952.4	910.3	986.2
1994	902.2	1047.6	1020.8	1033.3

Source: Selected Economic Indicators, August 1994.

TABLE NO.

POWER GENERATION

(Million KWH)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>
1992	24587	24367	23009	23875
1993	26167	26677	25287	25607
1994	27564	28714	27026	27431

Source: Selected Economic Indicators, August, 1994.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

COUNTRY-WISE BREAK-UP OF FOREIGN COLLABORATION PROPOSALS
APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DURING JULY 1994

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Amount of Foreign Equity (Rs.lakh)</u>	<u>No. of Proposals</u>		
		<u>Technical</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Total</u>
NRI -	9180.03	--	17	17
U.K. -	1736.0	2	6	8
U.S.A. -	1154.0	2	15	17
AUSTRALIA -	273.3	-	2	2
GERMANY -	260.6	5	3	8
SOUTH KOREA -	220.7	-	2	2
SINGAPORE -	200.0	-	1	1
NETHERLANDS -	185.3	-	3	3
UNINDICATED -	75.0	-	1	1
CHANNEL ISLAND	40.0	-	1	1
FRANCE -	35.0	-	1	1
JAPAN -	32.0	3	2	5
ITALY -	7.5	-	1	1
ISRAEL -	7.3	-	1	1
DENMARK -	1.5	-	1	1
AUSTRIA -	-	4	-	4
SWITZERLAND -	-	1	-	1
TOTAL -	<u>13409.1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>74</u>

Source: IIC Newsletter, September 25, 1994.

TABLE NO.

EXTERNAL DEBT

(Break-up of outstanding debt in Rs.crores
as on September 30, 1993)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Multilateral	89,811
Bilateral	51,813
NRI and FC(B&O) Deposits -	37,035
Commercial borrowings -	36,340
Rupee Debt	31,974
Short Term Debt -	16,249
IMF -	16,024
Export Credit -	13,568

(UNI)

TABLE NO.

FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS

<u>YEAR END</u>	<u>FIGURES IN US \$ billion</u>
90-91	2.4
91-92	5.63
92-93	6.43
93-94	18.55

(As on September 23)

Source: RBI

FOREIGN BANKS OPERATING IN INDIA

Net profit/loss in ₹. Crore

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
American Express Bank	22.42	46.40	38.56
ABN Amro Bank - -	5.50	14.94	16.06
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank -	0.31	1.21	4.56
ANZ Grindlays Bank -	34.10	92.01	33.04
Bank of America NT & SA -	22.08	136.10	129.45
British Bank of the Middle East	5.42	7.29	13.67
Bank of Tokyo - -	6.06	9.62	14.92
Banque Nationale de Paris -	1.93	9.36	11.85
Meshreq Bank PSC - -	0.60	1.53	0.25
Banque Indo-Suez - -	2.76	7.92	6.80
Bank of Nova Scotia -	1.72	1.58	3.15
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	1.50	2.80	3.39
Citibank NA + -	58.61	139.12	80.72
Credit Lyonnais - -	4.46	6.62	9.94
Deutsche Bank - -	6.67	15.48	0.22
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation - -	14.67	38.27	53.58
The Sakura Bank - -	2.56	3.85	5.33
Oman International Bank Sao -	2.84	3.11	1.83
Societe Generale - -	1.87	3.72	6.47
Standard Chartered Bank -	31.18	-158.70	-1281.84
Sonali Bank - -	0.31	0.29	0.15
Barclays Bank PIC - -	-0.81	1.81	2.40
Sanwa Bank - -	0.19	2.64	3.25

* Profit before tax

Source: Reply to Parliament question

Table No.

PREFERENTIAL SHARE ALLOTMENTS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>ISSUE PRICE</u> (Rs.)	<u>MARKET PRICE</u> on eve of <u>Announcement</u> (Rs.)	<u>DISCOUNT</u> (%)
ABB	60	228	74
Alfa Laval	73	210	75
Bata	35	240	85
Colgate Palmolive	60	509	88
Castrol	110	963	89
Cadbury	100	188	47
E Merck	24	100	76
Glaxo	75	255	71
Madura Coats	65	245	73
Nestle	70	285	75
P&G (51 to 65)	120	310	61
Philips	40	205	80
Reckitt Colman	100	378	74
Sesa Goa	120	1125	89
Lipton India	105	380	72
Hoechst	70	370	81
Coates India	113	315	64

(UNI)

TABLE NO.

TOP 10 PSU EXPORTERS

(Exports by PSUs under the
Department of Heavy Industries)

<u>NAME OF THE PSU</u>	<u>VALUE OF EXPORTS IN CRORES OF Rs.</u>	
	1992-93	1993-94
BHEL -	786.00	839.00
HMT -	72.15	108.35
Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	31.92	42.75
Burn Standard Co.	15.71	37.61
Bharat Pumps & Compressures	6.42	14.00
XXXXXXXX		
Instrumentation Ltd. Kota	10.23	10.00
Cement Corporation of India	1.15	7.20
Tyre Corporation of India	1.31	6.00
Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	8.68	3.53
Jessop & Co.	0.37	3.00

Source: Department of Heavy Industry.

~~file~~ file
No 3/94

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD

Send



Comm. Rama Krishna
C. P. 1 - Poulavantiy Office
4 - Zoundror place
N - DELHI - 110001

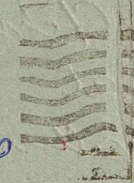
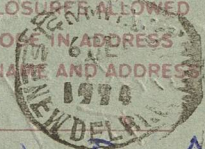
पहला भाग FIRST FOLD

तीसरा भाग THIRD FOLD

दूसरा भाग SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURE ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

K-A-Rajan - Ex-MP
"KARTHIKA"
पिन PIN [] [] [] [] []
KARIKAMURI
COCHIN - 11
Kerala



Rayan - Roma Kishkron

2-12-94

Dear Com: Roma Kishkron,

This is for a
simple favour from
you.

You know our
A. I. T. U. C had its 'Star
' 'table' session and
General Council meeting
at Bombay. I could not
attend the session because
of my ill-health.

Any-how I am
eager to get the Comedid
Report and Publications
for perusal.

You may
contact some one in
the A. I. T. U. C office

and get that matter
and post it. It won't
be much. The Comedid
T. U. Record may be
available.

Please do
the needful.

Convey my
best regards to
your wife and
son.

Yours truly
K. A. Pige

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 3386 427.

Tel.33 87 320,

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24, Conning Lane, N.Delhi-1.

President : M.S.KRISHNAN
Gen. Secy. : A.B. BARDHAN
Dy. Gen. Secy.: B.D. JOI I

14 September, 1995,

CIRCULAR

TO

THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE AITUC

SUB: Meeting of the Working Committee:

Dear Comrades,

The Working Committee of the AITUC will meet on 31st October from 10 a.m. at Hyderabad. The exact venue will be communicated later.

Agenda:

1. Adoption of minutes of previous meeting.
2. Fixing agenda of the General Council and the procedure.
3. Setting up SUB-Committees for conduct of the General Council meeting which will take place from 31st October to November 2.

All members of the Working Committee should kindly attend the meeting in time and communicate to the Andhra Pradesh Committee of the AITUC their arrival and departure.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

A. B. Bardhan
(A. B. BARDHAN)
GENERAL SECRETARY

P.T.O.



3/94

Phone : 230372

ANDHRA PRADESH COUNCIL

All India Trade Union Congress

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కాన్సిల్, ఏ.ఐ.టి.యు.సి.

Satyanarayan Reddy Bhavan 3-5-912, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad-500 029.

R/File
A.B.S.

Com.A.B.Bardhan,
General Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi - 110 001.

22.9.1995
RECEIVED
For.....on
25 SEP 1995
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane N.Delhi

Dear Comrade,

In continuation of my letter dated 129-95, I am glad to inform you that Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, had accepted to inaugurate the Platinum Jubilee celebrations on 31.10.1995.

These celebrations will be at Ravindra Bharati near Legislative Assembly, Saifabad. The time will be 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

We are expecting that you would invite other Trade Union leaders of other Centres to the meeting.


The Rally and Public Meeting will be completed by 4 p.m. This would be in an open place. This public meeting will be attended by only A.I.T.U.C. leaders. There will be two hours gap between the public meeting and the Hall meeting. The honouring of veterans will be also in the Hall meeting as it was in Bombay.

I hope you are clear about these two meetings seperately arranged.

You may kindly send the circular suitably.

Thanking you,

Yours comradely,


(Potluri Nageswara Rao)
General Secretary

To be published in
TU R after
Com. S.S. has seen
& approved the
various proposals
contained in the
letter - we may
also send out a
circular to STUCs
giving additional
informati. In addition
to the CCs & perhaps to
selected individuals (agitation)
also.
K.S.
26/9.

Gen. Council

Oct 29 - Oct 30, 1994

①

After the flag hoisting the G.C. began.

The presidium consisted of V.P.'s, Kalyan Gupta, Rama Rao, G. Venkatesh Gupta; Parduman Singh, P. Nageshwar Rao, J. Chittaranga, Homi Dasji, Dwarke Singh, M. Selvaraj, Agenda approved as circulated.

Resolution Committee - K.L. Mahendra, AM. Gopin, J. Chittaranga, Y.D. Sharma & Parduman Singh

Credentialed Committee - D.L. Sachdev, Bakshi, Pravin Rao

Minutes by ~~Committee~~ Com. D.K. Rao & Com. Anand K. Jain

D.L. Sachdev & G.L. Dhar, To collect affiliation fee, special fund & TVR subscription -

Time Table - Oct 29 - 11-30 AM to 1-30 AM
Lunch.

3-30 pm to 8-00 pm

Oct 30 - 9 AM to 1-00 pm
Lunch.

3-30 pm to 8-00 pm

Oct 31 - 9 to 10-30 AM

Special Jubilee Celebrations | Ravindra Natya Manch at Prashadani

Oct 31, 1994 3 to 7 pm

Those agreed for attending special function.

(2)

INTUC, CITU, HMS, UTUC, UTUC (LS), TUCC, AICTUC,
A.R.M.F., AIBEA; State Employees Confed. & Central Employees' Confed.

There will be IPTA show after speeches.

Another local meeting & rally in honour of 75th anniversary.

Veterans to be honoured in special function.

S. G. Sardesai, G. D. Sané, K. K. Phansavani, Raj Bahadur Gaur
& others will be honoured.

Minutes of last C.C. read by Com. T. A. Francis,
& confirmed.

Condolence Resolution read by Com. D. H. Dhar.

One resolution on pass' passay

of Com. Rajeshwar Rao.

Secs resolution on

- N. E. Babrain,
- K. K. Chakravarty,
- ~~Com.~~ Pratul Lahiri,
- K. K. Gang,
- S. K. Sanjayal.
- Gharshyam Bhat
- K. B. Singh
- Shikhal Bardhan
- Kutty
- Bashir
- B. Name Saha

Report by G. S., Com. A. B. Bardhan read. —

AITUC being the pioneer & premier organisation
of working class, paid homage to all those who built & sacrificed.

for building of AITUC. In the background of upheavals of 1920's of freedom struggle, recent no-cooperation movement, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, - TUs had started being formed in that era, resulting into AITUC foundation.

City of Bombay got honoured by hosting founding conference. Bal Gopadhar Tilak was V.P. for Committee but he died before the holding of conference. Lalajpat Rai was the founding chairman.

His speech is reproduced in TUR. While talking of objectives, he mentioned the role of working class in national as well as international plane. He mentioned about out. Rev. - its long-lasting effect on the working class movement of India & the world.

AITUC lead workers of Calcutta, Bombay & other places took direct part in freedom movement; they played significant role in pushing the freedom-movement in left direction.

This was considered to be auxiliary army of freedom struggle. Pt. Nehru, Subhash Bose, C.R. Das & others were presidents of AITUC in that tradition.

Recalling of history; tells us that AITUC was born in a political movement & were very much in the political struggle.

AITUC spread the ideas of socialism in this country.

There were problems - such as divisive trends - differences between 'right' & 'left', "Revolutionary" & "Reformist" etc.

Due to sectarianism splits took place.

Splits & unifications - pre-47.

But post 47, splits stayed. Today there are Ten TU. Centres.

In reunification, AITUC stood 5th, & it is matter of worry.

Many of powerful federations in their own right are out of remaining out of affiliations of AITUC

Many indep. TUV's remain out of AITUC.

Still with these difficulties | How to proceed for unification?
United actions?
What should be goals?

AITUC being premier, ~~As~~ the situation is challenging it demands more of the role of AITUC to proceed for uniting working class.

Call of Patna Session

In relation to organise - unorganised
In relation to Dunkel - GATT
In relation to revival of industrial units.

Patna session took note of organisation

Const. of AITUC amended.
Strengthening of AITUC.
Mass of unorganised sector goes unionised.

Economic section.

— Proper orientation on Dunkel-GATT, a section deals in detail in the report.

On IISCO → we took initiative that workers will run if SAIL is there with it.

On Steel India Ltd. similar struggle

— Struggles on Eco issues from Patna session onwards

5th April rally at Delhi: A militant resistance by workers.
 Pitched battle, tear gas shells, lathi charge all took place.
 BKMU, NFIW, students youth all played important role along with
 ATUC in this action.

Joint Actions — IISCO, National Textile Industry etc are mentioned.

Five CTU's | ATUC, CITU, HMS, INTUC, UTUC etc. to demonstrate on the second day of winter session of Parliament

Inte. issue | This is also joint Action planned by TU's.
 ATUC-INTUC addressed press-conf / on question of Japanese & Indian Companies joining together.
 (Only one two have unions)

On Sugar-Cement - Joint action
 On Sarda India Ltd also joint approach evolved

LIC-GIC, AIBEA etc --- --- --- coming together as compelled by the situation: Joint action against Malhotra committee planned.

A Section → Industrial policy matter in W.B.
 The issue is controversial & we should soberly debate it, threadbare.

BIFR reconstruction dealt in separate section.

So Tripartite committees at Centre have come up.

AITUC Centre is trying to involve as many comrades as possible from centre & states.

This is in the background of new policies, IMF-WB, structural changes in economy etc.

On Standing Committee meeting

- working women problems.
- child labour
- social clause issue
- employment generation.

Pub. Sector: even though will not be dismantled, but there will be limitations of jobs. — so what about employment generation is important question.

94 million / Backlog of unemployed.

Indian labour Congress

Conference to meet in January '3-4

- Agenda
- Employment
- Indus. Relations
- Low ^{level} implementation.

- Bonded labour Act
- Child labour Act
- Equal Remuneration Act
- Minimum wages Act etc

mentioned

The question of inspections will also be taken.

Industrialists, MNC, Spokesperson of ^{some} ~~the~~ official of

of Govt.
philosophise

They propogate that these laws are re-strictive,
protective etc.
They wish to review from that pt. of view.
to make them liberal for employers' for
"flexible liberal market"

United approach of TUS is that

These changes should be
first brought to standing
Committee,
All TUS be consulted.
Then it should go to Parliament.

in report.

of Section 12 deals with Tactics.

It is not only March demonstration
& strike only
but other tactics need to
be applied.

Prolonged strikes are not taking place these days. Then
how to fight closure, retrenchment, privatisation etc?
What about our stand on buying of shares? This is
in regard to 'dis-investment & privatisation'.

We should always keep our class in our mind. Then,
we have to be careful not to have lopsided
views. The national interest must collide with
the workers interests & action-tactics should evolve
in this background.

Privatisation can be stopped by mobilising customers,
pamphlets - etc. That is mass support need to be.

Mobilised

Last section & most important section of the report.
deals with our organisation.

Subject militancy:

Correct & militant stand needs to be taken:

NCO has merged with INTUC; INTUC may cross BMS.

AITUC is fifth & it should shock us.

He checked the list of federations unions at Central Office,
The list was incomplete

Procedure was not followed by AITUC unions; but then
the verification agency adopted attitude of penetrating
unions.

Affiliation fees are not paid annually, as they should.

Registration nos were not given,

with many of the unions list sent ^{from} to AITUC with out

complete information to Verification authorities.

Annual returns not filed —

Records not produced —

Records produced — rules not followed —

KSRTC, Electricity federation were out of Verification
due to their own mistakes.

If he had not done mistakes we could have been
anything between 15 to 18 lakhs.

Another scene is - BMS had done manipulation & we checked out details of mistakes & filed objections. (9)

AITUC centre worked actively to file objections.

~~24 lakh~~ ^{AITUC} 24 Lakh were claimed. only 9 lakh $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh.

CITU 23 lakh - 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh 75% (17 to)

• Routine Activity of TU is must.
Records, checkbooks etc be maintained regularly.

There must be accountability if we want AITUC to function
AITUC secretariat suggests:-

— All bogus, defunct unions, should be removed from state
Three months time for state ^{lists} committees to decide

— Annual affiliation fee must reach AITUC office

— Registration no. / Registration Certificate copy /
exact & proper address in Block words / etc.
must be with AITUC Centre

— Equipments, necessary for functioning of the
office must be there. Modernisation of offices
as well as functioning.

Communication is key to modern functioning so habits

of functioning must change

Monthly reports are different. But action reports must reach the same day -

— Data & Information Centre is opened at AITUC Centre

Rs 400 annually if a union pays, then we can send Index bi-monthly.

— TUR is ~~changed~~ changed from 8 pages to 16 pages Hindi TUR will be brought

After TUR special issue & Add money

TUR will have stable position

Special collections made by C. V. Ganga Sipi, K. L. Mahendras, Y. D. Shantis, Karnataka Comrades etc.

— Central office monthly expenses are brought down to 50,000/-

But still it is difficult to meet this expenses.

— Jubilee year levy to be collected

WFTU affiliation requires 7.5 lakh annually, If we pay 10 to only then also 75,000 are required to pay annually.

— Last section includes international tasks.

Labour Ministers of 135 developing countries to take place

in India in fact

CITU's offer to give reception to them one day

=

Missed presentations of C. Divakaran & Pyganyan

[Afternoon session minutes noted from 4-15 AM]

Orissa - Sourya Bandhu

The weaknesses are being removed in the centre. But state centres have also to remove states.

— Sept 28 strike was tremendous success.

Biju Patnaik is implementing the policies of Central Govt. & the people are against it & that is why there was good response.

— We are very slow in working, Our leaders are in those unions whose number is 70,000. In affiliation we got 29,000 membership.

— Thermal power plants are on the verge being sold to MNC's by state Govt. The workers are on agitation.

— The Govt. is also planning to sell spinning mills. Textile workers are also on ~~an~~ action.

— AITUC - CITU - UTUC are in good co-ordination. in recent actions co-ordination was very good.

HMS did not participate in Sept 29 strike.

Due to closures, lock-outs & retrenchment workers are leading difficult times.

Tendu lease workers & bidi workers are being organised. TUC subscriptions are being made.

Nageshwar Rao (A.P.)

Sept 29 strike details were expected in G.S. report.

16,000 P.W.S. workers went on strike in A.P., 4000 people were arrested in Rail Roko. Coalworkers went on strike on July 14. As well as on Sept 29.

Organisation — 2,27 thousand members

There are 400 unions. Some unions are not giving annual return, some are not paying affiliations.

There are weaknesses which we will try to remove in this jubilee year. Had all the unions taken seriously we could have doubled the membership.

About finance — We should not take up another special fund drive. Even the previous one is just not complete. Extend the date upto January to submit the special levy cell given in Patna.

On the question of GATT — There should be clarity in our cadres' minds, to our approach.

Two tasks suggested for Platinum jubilee —
— organise the unorganised.
— improve organisation.

Bihar (Conf. Camp)

We are not satisfied with Verification results in our state.

Unorganised sector workers continue to be unorganised.

1,25,000 workers went in strike on Sept 28.

Our demand should be "Secret ballot be used to verify the strength of workers."

The struggle should be carried forward further.

Special fund — TUI Nov. 30. we will give half the amount.

300 TUR subscription will be done by the state.

We propose closing ceremony in Bihar.

We saw the text of Jyoti Basu's policy statement in Ganashakti & Loklahari. One para talks about demarcation

between Central Govt. & State Govt. in connection with investment of foreign capitals. The state Govt. will have power to decide priorities of areas to spend the money, whereas the Central Govt. does not have that right.

Com. Shyamal Bose - W.B.

We have lost in Verification. We have weakness in state office. We are trying to improve.

AITUC supports W.B. Govt. but it does not mean all steps taken

by the Govt. are correct.

The Public sector in W.B. is most of them which became so due to take-over by Govt; at sickness stage. Now such units are coming near to closure.

We have separate note & we will circulate it.

CITU does not want to go for struggle. AITUC is also not able to take up the way the struggle should be taken.

There is intech repression on. Intech workers & they are on struggle path.

Platinum Jubilee - The state committee is taking up seriously the celebration activities for the full year.

We propose the closing ceremony to be held in Durgapuri W.B.

Bant Bipl Bran Punjab AITUC Centre is functioning better these days & we are satisfied.

TUR has also improved. & special issue is also a welcome step.

State organisational conf. will be organised purely on organisational agenda.

More than one lakh members. If agricultural labourers added.

then it is 1.75 lakh.

We accept criticism that states failed to show seriousness in verification. And now we are improving.

Many comrades are getting old, some are lacking zeal, some others are non-serious. There is lack of ideology. Our centre should take up the ideological questions & hold schools national state

level.

The method of criticism & self-criticism be followed without restraint.

There is great confusion on the questions Dunkel draft & GATT among our cadres. There should be pamphlet giving all details on the question with AITUC approach and.

Sept 29 - To to strike, Banks-UC-GIT 100 to strike was there. Many comrades injured in lathi charges on that day.

Assam Palakkadai
~~Com. details~~

we support G.S. report. Special fund is not yet collected. On } one union sent 1000/-

There are problems in the state; we don't get permissions for using mikes.

On NEP our leaders & cadres are not clear.

I don't agree with the statement of G.S. that Public Sector will not be dismantled by Govt.

U.P.
Dwarakesh

we had weaknesses in verification process, & BMS has we will remove them.

BMS has manipulated & authorities have helped them. eg; where the total strength of workers is 5000/- There the authorities verified 6000 for BMS.

Sept 28 - The strike was good.

CITU does not co-operate in action.

There is too much casteism in U.P. Now they are (Mulayam's party) trying to break ATUC on caste lines.

Our former ATUC leader D.K. Yadav has formed some

Samajvadi Sabha & is attempting now to break ATUC. After Mulayam's order on the Inspector's Raj abolition, the unions faced problems.

TU work is becoming more difficult in U.P. in this new situation.

In January we will collect fund & we will fulfill our ATUC quota on special fund.

Why should Federations reverse the decisions of strike?

ATUC always raised the demand of secret ballot vote for verification. Then why we accepted the 1988 proposal of verification & its procedure.

Parduman Singh

State of the aff. of ATUC as reflected in verification & collection of levy

is very bad.

we must make efforts to improve situation

- each state should have organisational conf. One of the secretariat member should attend
- Central Divs should have conferences.

— We must improve our functioning in the Platinum jubilee year.

— EKTA union is regular in paying annual fees to AITUC & files annual returns to the concerned authorities. So the criticism is incorrect.

— General workers are not for strikes. He should fight against the effect of NEP on workers on different ~~units~~ units or sectors.

Not general flag-raising but concrete issues be taken out.

AITUC should come out with an pamphlet with alternate policies. It should be easy language.

People ask us, CITU joins us all over India in non-cooperation activities, but co-operation in W.B. Why it is so?

CITU has double faced policy, AITUC must answer it to its cadres.

Inspector Raj Issue

This is not only in U.P. The issue is coming up in all states as Central Govt. policy itself. Even in Punjab

& in Haryana - they are going to take up abolishing inspection system

by inspectors & Magistrates will be given powers. This will harm TU's.

Pujis CM's attitude is anti-working class.

On question of Unity - Noshin is going at lower level. GB should tell something.

C. Balakrishna Karnataka

Industrial sickness & solution to that.

AITUC will have to face major brunt of this situation -
Workers facing | no wage, not able to pay rents, children's school fees,
no money for health care etc.

It is serious crisis.

There were big talks of National Renewal Fund. But worker is benefitting nowhere.

I agree with the formulations made in regard to Kanoria

Mills question as reflected on page no. 26.

New type of ownership must evolve.

As in IISCO initiative taken, we must think in new way

in public sectors' privatisation questions.

lots of mismanagement & corruption in pub. sectors going on.

Some type of committees (for saving jobs etc) need to be formed

In Kerala Govt. Parakeppin has taken up Co-operative & such others. This should become example.

Our mind set must change. We should take up new initiative

etc.
West Bengal - Industrial policy - The argument advanced in favour of policy is not sufficient -

Similar arguments are being given by Mamukhandajh.
Selective Technology / selective investment talks being made in W.B.
Privatisation of power sector / The prices will rise four times.
The affluent will be able to consume electricity.

We should take clear stand, we don't agree that Central Govt's & West Bengal Govt's stands are different.

40% of chemical industries in Gujarat are being brought by MNCs which are banned in USA.

We should prepare alternate policies

C.R. Bakshi - M.P.

Sept 28 - Banks - LIC - GIC - Coal, mines etc. were on strike

SAIL / BHEL / small scale industry did not go on strike

So where there is no direct threat there was no strike
Gen. Strike calls are given & then if strikes not held, the credibility of AITUC & TU movement is spoiled

Why G.S. has not answered the answer question of Central Govt. policy & W.B. Govt policy differences

AITUC must finalise line at the earliest on our concrete

line on GATT.

Selective approach / On Textile stand. is correct -
scooter indio etc - -

Example -> Balls Mills. the struggle is going on against
privatisation.

On Nov 10 -> The ~~AT~~ strike will take place all over India
in its office

Tactical line | I agree with approach taken in the report on this
question.

In Shahdole - AITUC comrades took up Padyatra with good
results on questions ^{not only} of P.V. questions but employment,
social justice etc?

Strong cell -
at AITUC
required.

On Unorganised sector.

Please help State Centre also, to improve & ~~of~~ central comrades
be given responsibilities of different state.

Gujrat -
Arjun Kant Shah

Three unions got affiliation in this year
one being from unorganised sector.
Struggle against Corfill Company was

launched.

Verification question - There was no serious work, criticism accepted
Surfex & Transport Ministry asked if Ballot paper be used
for verification. I don't know what happened to his queries

AITUC $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To increase membership.} \\ \text{To retain our membership.} \end{array} \right.$

One comrade to fix responsibility to keep moving to tackle these issues.

G. V. Chitnis - Maharashtra

— Trade Union Unity — The preparations for organisational unity should be made. It should be serious task.

Problems are there in states, but that should not stop our efforts on this score.

— Unorganised worker 70% workers are unorganized. from Public sector / Govt. sector. → shifting towards unorganised. Contract workers are on rise.

— New tactics to be adopted at unit level / Factory level we must pay serious attention to this

— Identify some industries to increase work of AITUC there.

— Anganwadi Workers should be paid attention.

Apart from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh — other places also, AITUC should organise Anganwadi workers.

Political Education is very necessary & we must take up concrete steps

Guna Das Dasgupta

TU movement is in difficult situation.

Despite strikes & agitations in states, we have not succeeded in bringing change in situation.

In some places the agitation has not touched the heart of people, in some places it is taken as ritual.

Stagnation of Economy → Closures, retrenchment, no job creations, lock-outs.

There is frustration in working class, there is sense of insecurity of job, there is lack of confidence in Trade Unions.

Kanoria example tells — They went away from TUS formed fighting committee fought & mobilised population around.

The changes are required in our approach; objectives & realising the objective situation.

Prototype answers can't be given to all questions

It may take time to formulate our solutions & alternatives

Technological advance / Investment, are being put forth.

The profits are being shown as NEP's results.

But actually they are not due to production rise
but - due to financial management -

Employment generation is not taking place.

[Social welfare, Employment issues can't be ignored.]

Question is not only of high-Tech. & investment.

In a country with super-fluous work labour force, this one sided approach can't help.

The trend of Profit by all means, hooks & crooks, by displacement etc etc is on rise.

Out of 22 - Public sectors only 7 being revived.

All under consideration, three being closed.

Question of investment must be linked with production

If money is being coming for speculation purpose, then

What is the use of that?

Increase production, build work culture for workers as well
as managements.

Industrial policy must be looked at in totality
 & not only in the form of investment.

Local struggles should be organised.

Unorganised workers must be organised; we must pay serious
 attention to this.

Resolution on Solidarity with Cus, moved by Com. Panduraman
 Singh.

approved

Res. on 13th Congress WFTU, moved by P. Nageshwar Rao.

approved

Resolution on Child Labour, moved by Com. Anayek Kumar.

approved

Oct 30, 1994.

Y. D. Sharma

Agreements in Public Sector have been
 an great achievement. No waiting was

made for Govt to approve.

There will be big improvement in wage-structure in profit making PSU's.

Parity of wages can't be made more feasible now, As it will lead to sickness if we keep asking for parity of wages in Govt sector, & Pub. sectors.

No initiatives are being taken by the unions;

I generally agree with G.S. Report.

Bonus is creating big problem in P.S.U., & we must pay attention to this problem.

~~S. C. Krishnan~~
S. C. Krishnan

on investment

Resolution on Power Sector moved by S.C. Krishnan approved.

Resolution on Bonus ^{moved} by Mahadev.
(demands of Pub Sector workers) approved.

Com AB Bandhan explained about latest position as it came out on out 27 standing committee meeting with Labour Ministry;

Com. K.N. Pandit
U.P.

It's very pathetic situation with ATUC being pushed to fifth state.

There should be attention towards unorganised sectors.

Construction or other sectors in unorganised sector.

There should be central committee of 10-11 to look after the unorganised sector. There should be separate fund for that to meet with expenses of whole timers working in this sector.

Deb Kumar Ganguly

Confirming on International question taken up in the report. I agree with the G.S. report in this regard.

Situation is very difficult for TU movement not only in India but all over the world.

World Capitalism is not solution to the problem, but rather it is accentuated by this system.

He quoted UN ^{draft} report on development conf to be held in March 85 in Denmark.

IMF-WB, GATT is creating new situations for the working class in most of the countries. The new situation demands new ways of fighting need to be evolved.

WFTU to meet in its 13th Congress in Nov in Lysia.

This Conf. will take up this question.

Hitter's type of fascism can be avoided only by new approaches otherwise, we will head for bad days.

Working class should not give in, it must be ^{ready} ~~fought~~ to fight back, we have to exchange experiences & take initiatives in our own right.

UN, MNC's, IMF-WB, say that 21st Century belongs to Asia.

Let the TU's also understand that they are required to play effective role.

100 countries - 300 delegates for WFTU Conf.

From India all most all TU centres will be represented in the Congress.

The call of ~~PTU~~ underjeb Compt in Madras session in regard to united TU movement (away from party politics) needs to be remembered.

S.C. Krishnaman: TU

we have to take broad approach on the question of IMF-WB & GATT.

How to take small scale industrialist into confidence to fight back NEP. Bourgeois can't be typed as monotonous.

Homogeneity; There are layers.

Priority of industry | Priority of State.

Change in TU Cadres according to change in situation.

1 1/2 lakh workers in Electricity are ATUC out of 9 lakh. There are others also in this sector.

Working hours be reduced.

Competitiveness of workers must also be argued.

Resolution on. Press / media question moved by Santosh Kumar. approved

Resolution on. Repression against Uttar Pradesh agitators moved by D.K. Saxena. approved with amendments.

Resolution on. Drug Policy placed by Y.D. Sharma (Intellectual property rights) approved.

Con. Japan Telecom sector

Three years earlier Govt was saying in important service sector PSU will remain.

But slowly & slowly the policy is for privatisation totally. Govt's new Telecom policy - says telephones for all, affordable cost &

quality of telephone.
(What should be tactics) Three federations came together & went on strike against Govt's new policy. Then talks took place with Govt. The Govt agreed, no retrenchment, no base assets will be given to foreign companies. ~~private~~

We have given alternative by March 1985 → 205 million demand will be fulfilled.
— want the workers to accept this challenge.

There is no clarity of issue among comrades.

Development / Technological advance — all is necessary for the country

Ananthe Subba Rao — Karnataka

We have been carrying on struggle against NEP. May be we were not taken seriously, but now the struggle is all pervasive.

AITUC should continue its struggle.

On GATT, GS report has diluted our position.

We are asking for fighting only discrimination, I don't agree

we should not dilute our position.

On question of strike, In Govt/Pub. sectors, most of the places & private sectors it was understanding between management & workers, to have

alternate working days

It's hypocrisy

This happens because, when decisions are taken there should be consultations & democratic ways of deciding for strikes.

① KSRTC had gone according to policy-procedure.
 & we have filed complaints to National Labour Commission
 By Jan, ~~we~~ will pay special levy

G.S. should have given us the details on what has happened further in regard to vintz with HMS

T.A. Francis

Centre

we had asked states to send us

the situation on Minimum wage structures.

TN → gave report comprehensive

Only total five states sent the data that not clear.

So the book could not be brought out the way we wished to.

Minimum wage struggle - we have mechanical way of struggle.

After social-clauses issue taken up, this issue has picked up seriously.

ILO Convention no - 135, should be considered in this regard.

The concept emerged in four decades.
Minimum wage — as subsistence wage.

(31)

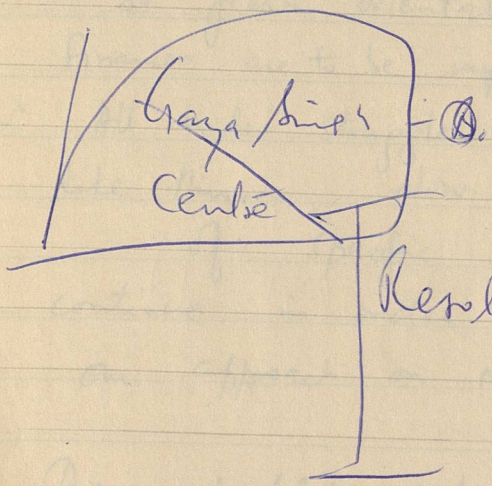
After S.C. judgement:

— Education, Health Care is also included into earlier five ingredients.

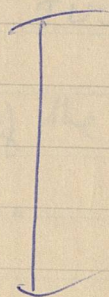
Human Right Minimum of Rs 2000/-

In states, it is different levels & wage fixation

Regional Minimum should be planned & demanded after examination.



Impact of
Resolution on Consumer goods - placed by
Com. CR Bakshi
approved



Resolution on Textile policy placed by
Com. D.L. Sachder

approved with amendments

B. D. Joshi

All CTO's involved in the textile sector
are together in joint action.

CITU has not fully involved, the way expected of them.
A demonstration planned in front of Parliament
in winter session.

At least 10,000 should be mobilised for this demonstration.

This demonstration is not only against ^{policy in} AITUC but against the Textile
policy of the GOI. itself.

On G.S. separat. | AITUC must change in the course of the issue posed

It is not only in the terms of organisation, but
also in the thinking, keeping developing
Complex Global situation.

So fresh orientation is required. The two are inter-connected.

Finances are to be improved if we really want to improve functioning.

All India struggles are important but we can't keep going
like this. Now we should concentrate on specific issues

of specific ~~one~~ sectors, but education aspect should
continue in order to avoid fragmented understanding of
our approach on NEP etc.

There should be code of functioning of united actions among the
different TU'S Centres | At National & state level.

Attendance of the comrades is only 50%. This is very bad
situation. We must improve this situation.

Coin. Ganga Imp's - Centre

(33)

On G.S. report, I agree & wish to emphasise on two points
— Verification (we lacked ~~to~~ any target)

Each TV^R had its ambition & tried to fulfill.

There was weakness & we have to remove this weakness
we need to modernise at state / district / unit level.

ATUC should ~~be~~ pay attention towards unorganised sector.
Dist committees were formed after Bangalore but not followed
up.

State committees should also be regularised in their functioning.

IISCO's in BIFR, SAIL has written to GOI for hand over of
IISCO to SAIL.

GOI policy → Excise duty increased
↳ Impact 35% Concession to Private sector

SAIL will also face problems in future

Amajit Kumar - spoke on women & child labour

K.L. Mahendra - Spoke mainly ~~on~~ ^{on} 'organisation'

Amajit Singh - Punjab - It's very difficult to organise unorganised workers.

At lower level; lower courts are handled by local courts.

Legal help at state level by State TUC & at SC level by ATUC Centre.

ATUC schools should be organised.

⊙ District committees should function.

On child labour, we should take up welfare schemes.

D.K. Saxena
BHEL UP

In 1981 - Verification was boycotted by ATUC. After 5 years we realised we are wrong.

Labour dept. in its declared on ATUC / CITU etc.

Then we went for secret ballot.

⊙ In BHEL for last 17 years, it could not be decided what should be method of recognition.

check-off method should be followed.

Proposal of workshops is good & we should follow up

the outcomes of these workshops:
Why dual policy ← In profit making industry no share holding by workers
In loss making share taking by workers.

Com. Chandeshwari (Bihar)

we should not change our approach on GATT. We must develop alternate policies to WFTU & project.

Com. Basu. TUI

Recently there was boycott of Indian Carpet by the foreign buyers.

Social Claims related to Trade - | WFTU has taken position or not

Should be found out.

ICFTU seems to be supporting this GATT condition.

AITUC should take position strongly on GATT question. Our opposition points & support points against developed nations & GSI positions

Against WTO's pernicious clauses a relentless struggle will have to be continued.

After debacle in erstwhile socialist states, WFTU was in crisis but it has not lost its membership in developing countries. WFTU has opened its Asia-Pacific office in India.

In Transport sector we have in Road Transport AITUC, In port-Dock But not in Civil Aviation & Railways.

TUI & CITU will organise a seminar | in Feb in India | Asia-Pacific

AITUC should take serious ~~and~~ interest in the seminar to make it successful.

Com. Gandhi - Punjab

- AITUC should give detailed note on negative impact of NEP.
- Hotel Industry Verification results are weak in that.
- We should renew 5th April Rally.
- Discipline in unions are getting eroded.
- The constitutional positions are not clear about district committees.
- Legal battle be assisted by AITUC.

- Q. Those who don't follow AITUC, why they should
 - continue using AITUC banner
 - Discipline should be strong about affiliation fee

Resolution on privatisation of Insurance Sector
 placed by -
 approved

Verghese Keri

Com. Mahadevan Centre

Govt is unorganising the organised
 BIFR is created by Govt.

BIFR is being used in time

& the units are allowed to die.

Govt. policies / state Govt. stands are reasons for sickness actually.

Package plans prepared by workers unions & management get approved.

BIFR plans are not approved.

Management uses BIFR for managing money for them.

Way of BIFR - is in a way as if keeping the patient clinically alive.

State TUC should take note of the functioning of BIFR & take appropriate stands.

National Remedial Fund was formed for Rehabilitation / Retraining / Re-employment.

But nothing is being done.

Suggestions for ATUC Centre in this.

(written by Mahadevan).

Modi - M.P

Efforts made to organise - unorganised sector

we will complete our special levy submission by Dec. 31.

Verification issue being taken up.

- with Govt's support to organisations on SC/ST level
- new organisations with caste appeals are emerging.
- he run TV school, every ~~two~~ year.
- he can't further collect new lang.

Com. Chadho.
ATBEA

Financial Sector

1969 - Till 1975 - Pub-sec Bank was making good progress.

Bank system - was politicised by Mrs Gandhi 1980 onwards.

Bankers developed vested interests, resulted in deterioration of function - later on it got collapsed in a way itself.

To prepare ground for dis-investment & de-nationalisation

The steps were taken & propaganda made.

We had brought things in the knowledge of the respective Govt's, about deterioration.

After Rajiv Gandhi came - borrowing spending - unplanned in consumer sector &

not on production etc. The situation fast

deterioration.

37,000 crores need to be re-covered.

No remedies were ever taken up to re-cover money. So no machinery to recover, No will by Govt to do so. Bankers are least interested.

Prior to nationalisation

4264 crore deposits

8,062 Branches

Post nationalisation

30,33 thousand crore deposits.

2 lakh crore credits given

More than 60,000 branches today.

Work-culture must change.

There is change in attitude among the people & cadres.

1 1/2 crore middle class in 1947

20 crore - middle class today

we are six lakh out of 10 lakh.

The rest is a dividing force with other unions.

Indrajit Gupta

I am not making conclusions, but will express my views as any member of G-Council.

NEP — It is causing confusion among TV Cadres, it should be discussed, re-discussed time & again seriously.

It is proposed for 2-3 days workshop, to thrash this question. We had this idea at Gov. L.C., but we failed to implement.

What is the change between Old policy & New policy.

NEP is Indian Congress Govt's policy.

It is not like China, where it is Chinese C.P. which is ruling.

In India — Indian bourgeoisie is ruling.

After independence, P.M. Nehru started two lines of development — Public sector — Private sector — both to co-exist.

But this policy followed that Public sector should be main agency of growth in the country.

This continued till INC followed that line.

Now one thing has changed. — There is no Soviet Union & socialist camp.

Strong Pub. sector developed due to help of USSR. Now that support is gone.

In Russian Fed., workers are not getting salaries, in different industries mines, engineering — etc. Govt simply says that we don't have money.

Even Army is not being paid salaries in Russian Federation.

Public Sector for a considerable time ~~played~~ performed its role. There was Industrial Policy Resolution of the Govt.

Public sector had immense growth. Banking sector also showed tremendous growth.

All corruptions & other reasons the Public sector Banking system is being destroyed.

Poor service in the bank used as a propoganda by the supporters of de-nationalised.

GIC - LIC have shown great credibility & growth.

But foreigners are wanting to have it also.

All Pub. Sectors are not making losses, some are making profits also, But the propoganda is generally against

whole of Pub. - Sectors.

Losses are shown in Balance sheet.

After 2-3 years, the industry is declared as sick.

Many a times Indira Ghandi was told by us to take certain steps Industry wise, she promised but it never materialised.

Tentile — NTC was formed, when sick textiles were taken over by the Govt.

Tentile Industry was the first to give Red flag to workers militant working class, was ~~born~~ movement was born.

here .

But now situation is so bad as comrades explained .

Some PSU's are being purposely dismantled .

Example | Bailledills Iron ore mine .

Private sector is asking for ^{NMDC} buying the Bailledills .
NMDC ^{workers} agrees to give Iron Ore to Private but not privatisation of Bailledills mines .

The privatisation of Hotels could be understood .

But why mines to be privatised when they are profitable

Private Organised sector & Unorganised sector is also growing very strong .

Unorganised ~~sector~~ sector will grow more & it's most exploitative .

There was Protectionism in favour of Private Sector of India earlier now the protection is being given to MNC's .

This is just reversal of policy .

Now Govt . considers Private sector as main level of Growth .

Our wages are very low | In England . social security is there ; An unemployed gets 70 to 80 pounds a week there .

We want technology, efficiency, high productivity & money from foreign etc, in this vast country.

But should there not be any control on money, & where it is spent; which sectors MNCs should come. etc etc.

MNCs are also not going to rush to India so easily.

These policies can be halted, modified, a bit change in direction. etc.

Example - Textile struggle shows the results.

The struggle do show the way. After all the Govt. is democratically elected & is answerable to people. When the people are on the streets, the Govt has to succumb to public pressures.

TU's have to struggle otherwise it will be end of TU movement.

Millions are below poverty line, how to lead them.

The Govt is full with scams/scandals; eating away money, and can't be considered to be seriously to take up development for favour of poor people.

W.B. policy - It is shift from CITU & CPM line earlier now.

There was militancy earlier in W.B. Now such a militancy does not exist. Why still the investors.

are not investing -

efamiy says -
New investment, new tech, employment, & protection
of worker etc etc.

MNCs are --- Bata, Hind. leard, Phillips GEC, Siemens
have been operating for many years.

w.B is trying to mobilise NRI's to invest.

Jyoti Basu has talked to workers for putting ~~hard~~ labour
The people don't work. | work culture is absent.

CITU had to slowly come closer to follow Jyoti-Basu
NORMIP Radical is said by w.B. Govt.

Case to case - we should take up. & see the worker's interest
& national interest. & save it against negative

~~Even wft~~ ^{impact.} we can't have general sweeping line in
support or against but,
be cautious in steps.

Even WFTU has greeted us in our struggle!

Dr. Manmohan Singh recently in speech in Madrid, he argued,
for developing countries for getting better deal.

International Conference of Labour Ministers will be held
in India & we should support it & put
forth our Memorands to be considered by our
Ministry to take up position.

↳ letter on to work council ... p. 1000

India is strong country & it should work to mobilise
developing countries for the interest of this ^{part of the} world.

Com. R. K. Ganguly
AIDEF

- 70% of our workers followed Sept 29 call for strike
 - we will collect funds & send to Centre
 - TUR subscription will be raised to 1000
- Ideological weaknesses must be removed in AITUC.

AIDEF recently won all the 10 seats in Bombay - even against rallying of INTUC, BMS & Shiv Sena.

AITUC Centre should help AIDEF..

~~Credentialed Committee Report~~

AB Bardhan took up following issues:

Com. AB Bardhan proposed to accept - Resignation of Com. Sudhir Mukherjee - , accepted by the C.C.

M.-P will make recommendation to fill vacancy.

Com. S. K. Sanyal died in his place Com. S. K. Daulgo is taken in to working Committee as proposed.

U.P. Electricity Employees Federation problem at Ghazipur.

Two defections & parallel union:

There is Court case. Four comrades are busy in fighting the case.

Case of D.K. Yadav & Sharmendra Kumar are indulging in anti-AITUC activities, G.C. authorised A.B. Barokhata to give show cause notice to

these comrades. If the answer is not formed satisfactory then G.C. authorises secretariat AITUC to take appropriate steps.

WFTU Comp -

CITU, UTUC, UTUC(L.S.), TUCI, INTUC is also going.

AITUC delegation (16 delegates + 4 observers)

- ① Indrajit Gupta, ② A.B.B. ③ B.D. Joshi
- ④ K.L. Mahendra ⑤ Ramdhan Parashar ⑥ Amargut K...
- ⑦ Mahadewan ⑧ Gaya Singh ⑨ S.C. Krishnam
- ⑩ C.A. Kuni ⑪ Raj Kumar ⑫ Gaurdikar
- ⑬ D.K. Saxena ⑭ P.R. Rao ⑮ Subramaniam

16) Tanakeshwar Chakkarborty

observers

- ① Rajan Mathew
- ② Chakkardhar Pd. Sipl.
- ③ Saleem Siddiqi
- ④ ——— Vacancy ^{to be} filled by secretariat later

The list approved by G.C.

G.C. informed that.

— AITUC staff welfare fund is started with Rs one lakh donated by Com. Ram Rao.

— C.G.T. paid 1000 \$
" WFTU. paid 1000 \$ | for Earthquake relief.

— C.G.T. now sent 1000 \$ for Plague relief.

AITUC has decided separate fund for relief work.

— We propose - two more secretaries to be added to the AITUC secretariat, G.C. accepted

Report of Credential Committee placed by Com D.L. Sachdev.
approved with amendments.

Resolution on Beedi Workers - proposed by K.L. Mahendria.

Resolution on Port & Dock Workers " " "

Resolution on F.C.I. - - - " "

Resolution on foreign fishing vessels " "

Resolution of Condolence of a Comrade who
saved 7 people & while saving, eight persons
he died (Bihar) -

Asked Govt to give Bravery Award

Resolution on Bokaro also moved.

All resolutions accepted -

Amey Kam

Oct 31, 1994.

(50)

B. Bardhan's reply to debate

Health of the organisation is reflected in the attendance in G.C. meeting. Less than 50% are attending the meeting.

When it comes to enter into G.C., there is so much pressure, but then there is no seriousness in attending to the functioning as G.C. member.

The decisions need to be implemented by G.C. members & it becomes more necessary for them to attend the meeting & participate in decision making.

More than 30 comrades attended in the debate on G.S. report. The comrades tried to keep on the issues posed before them. We had not given all the details of actions taken because they are already reported in TVR.

Question of tactics is also debated by comrades.

There were divergent views on NEP/GATT etc.

This new development of NEP/GATT etc. is affecting all aspects of our life & not only economic life!

Some comrades said that ATUL is not clear in NEP question. This is wrong to say. The general direction is known to comrades.

NEP → Open market, open door policy to MNC, controls being removed, un-restrained taking of loans, bigger burdens & repaying loans.

In China - BOB position is very good, foreign exchange reserves are due to heavy exports they are making.

But in case of India it is not so - our exports are sluggish & imports are rising at fast pace.

State will have to ^{have} 'intervention' as (said in UNCTAD & W.P. report)
to Health, Education, Infra-structure etc. (57)

Denial of social obligations by the Govt., will lead to
unemployment, sickness in industry, deterioration in health
services, high-priced education etc etc.

Unemployment in India has very different meaning as it means
starvation.

In West, unemployment means, no jobs, but they get dole to
live on.

We are opposing all these policies of the Govt., whose manifest-
ations are getting clearer to the people by passing days -
In machine industry, bank sector, power sector, oil sector,
engineering, cement, sugar industries etc. - -

While opposing, we have to come out with concrete plan to the
particular concern we are talking about, survival plan
or whatever alternatives are posed & thought by the unions.

The industry has to be known by the T.U. comrades if they
want to be really taking concrete steps.

Gen. effect of GATT is known to us. We are not diluting
our struggle against GATT.

Now Govt., Labour Ministry is calling meeting of 135 Labour
Ministers at new Delhi, to discuss GATT impact on
developing countries.

The struggle has to go on now, on many issues.
This struggle has to be taken to the west.

ICFTU has taken position in favour of social class, as taken up by west.

There is no confusion. But multilateral trade is a living reality,

In Standing Committee, TUS, Employers & GOI. unanimously adopted resolution stating opposition to relating social classes to trade.

Because we have to protect our national interests of market. the world-over.

There is more diversification of fight. & not dilution of fight. Every single protection by west has to be fought.

In IMF-WB, the developing countries together have only 37% strength.

In WTO, the position is different.

Comparing of China & India in case of GATT, trade etc. is wrong.

We have to be very clear in our struggle. Data is being collected by us in the Centre for concretisation of approach. The struggle does have its impact, & it had impacts. When ever there is pressure, the gain is with the workers.

Revising the law is on agenda of the Govt but they could not uptil now do as there is opposition by TUS. Because the proposals are to suit MNC-interests.

On Bipartite or Tripartite talks, we hold our 53
own position in our presentations against their class outlook.
The questions of work culture are also replied. "fillingly".
4 Lakh units got closed not because of work culture but due to
other reasons.

Re-education of TU leaders is required.

Self-reliant path of development is needed for India, that
is on line.

Private sector has also to grow in the country to handle
problems.

So Pub-sector, private sector, corporate sector,
self-employment & other modes of development
in tribal areas etc. all are needed to be
helped to grow.

We will have workshop on the issues of discussing all
these NEP / WATT etc. in New Delhi.

Organisation;

let us not go to now debate of Verification
Vs. Ballot.

We have not to escape responsibility in improving our organisational
weaknesses.

We have to learn to keep records, submitting accounts, receipts etc,
~~etc~~, annual returns, affiliation fee etc etc.

Verification should give us warning & we improve.

International Task — Earliest while socialist countries developing countries
wanted to save WFTU, whereas some western

unions were not interested to have WFTU.

(54)

It is our task to have WFTU & support.

Asia is becoming important region: WFTU has set-up Asia-Pacific Office in India.

There are affiliates from this region to WFTU & ICFTU. but many are not members of any of these. eg, In

Japan some unions, Chinese union & some others etc.

AITUC - CITU - ~~INTUC~~ INTUC together are asking for SAARC TU Conference to be held.

AITUC has to play important role in building these linkages. We have also to take serious note that we develop relations with Chinese unions.

So international tasks will have to be multinational.

Proposals for Programme of Action for Jubilee year

31 Oct. 84 to 31 Oct 1985, placed by Com Bandhan & adopted.

ZCZC DNDCCN0065 BBB DNDCCA

R.
File - A.S.A.

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0 1400 A-63 PORTBLAIR 20 25/26

TTNO 387320

AITUCONG

NEWDELHI 1

24 Canning Lane

TK

RECEIVED
FOR
- 2 NOV 1994
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N.D.

20-10-94

REFER YOUR TELEGAM STOP UNABLE TO ATTEND GENERAL
COUNCIL SESSION BOMBAY DUE TO STRIKE BY YOUR UNION

THANGASWAMY

COLL 387320 AITUCONG ND 1

UNABLE THANGSWAMY===

*Done by
Dhanraj at 11/10*
[Signature]

WANPBAD128

WSFMSS2323

DNDEDA0813

NNNN

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATION

R/ File / Gen. Council
A/S

3

A NOTE

For Discussion in
General Council meeting to be held
in Bombay on 29-30 October' 1994.

We have just concluded our action programme against New Economic Policy (NEP) by culminating in National General Strike on 29th September last. This was fourth general strike for the same cause. We have earlier observed national strike and Bharat Bund on 29th November in 1991, on 16th June in 1992 and on 9th September in 1993. Every year one general strike. I hope many more in future too.

But why only against the Central Government ?

Just on the eve of our national strike two things happened. First, Leaders of National Front and Left Front gave a call of Bharat Bund in support of working class. It was quite expected. But second the West Bengal Left front government declared its Industrial Policy in agreement with the NEP. It was quite surprising. The State Committee of CPI(M) while endorsing the policy noted - "West Bengal could not afford the luxury of refusing to abide by the course set by the Centre's New Economic Policy." (Times of India: October 9, 1994).

The question is, if according to this party, "West Bengal could not afford luxury" of opposing NEP then why does this "luxury" being imposed on other parts of the country ?

And also, how long the working class can "afford" this type of double standard ? For working class fight against NEP is not a "luxury". It is a life and death struggle for them. It may be "luxury" for those occupying the ruling chairs and also for those who are in race for the chairs.

The CPI(M) claims to be the national party whose internationalism is also not small. It warmly welcomes the most infamous US ambassador Frank Wisner in its party's office at Almuddin Street at the one hand (Times of India : Sept 6, 1994) and on the other cries "Down with US imperialism" in the same streets of Calcutta. Quite a big hoax.

The NF Chairman NTR is now preoccupied with his remarriage honeymoon and Cinemas suitings. The JD Government in Orissa indulges in "austerity campaign" in confrontation with people at large and working class in particular. The JD Government in Bihar ignoring all norms of public life has unleashed loot and corruption of public money and thus the Bihar State is now set for Industrial desert.

What to talk of JD Government in Bihar, the Congress(I) govt. of Karnataka, the SP-BSP combined government of U.P., the Union Minister Sitaram Kesari and others are in competition for raising reservation quota to 80 percent and more. These bourgeoisie governments, famous for rape, arson and loot, have become suddenly very much interested these days in social justice. The government of so-called social justice in Bihar has slaughtered 80 thousands employees and thousands of job opportunities have been done away with at the alter of privatisation of State owned undertakings. Where will this reservation quota apply when even existing employment is being eliminated ?

We are facing one more new problem. The Trade Unions are being registered on caste and communal basis. I am not certain whether it is legal under the law of the land. Casteism is being institutionalised in the political fabric. Though it was an old practice for politicians that they used casteism for the sake of their party interest, but the newness of the situation is that political parties are being formed on the basis of caste and caste's combinations. This is a new challenge for those who believe in class concept.

Initially the human being was divided in thousands of ethnoses, due to geo-climatic diversities. They developed their own languages and way of living in their given condition. Each ethno had its own language, habits, behaviour etc. When one ethno came into contact with others they developed coexistence, an art of living together. Many social and state institutions emerged thereafter. The religion came latter. It played a great role in developing culture and promoting love and compassion. The religion gradually reduced the number of divisions of human being, which were earlier in thousands of castes, to almost a dozens. But the emergence of Marxism further reduced this divisions to two only, i.e., exploiters and exploitings, oppressor and oppressed the haves and have-nots. In real sense this latest divisions ~~of~~ by Marxism is not actually division as such, but it amounts to unity of whole masses of people on the basis of equal opportunity to each for creating entirely a new society in which all the divisions of past are to be eliminated.

But on the contrary, now again the wheel of history is being dragged behind by some power-hankers. With a view to making vote bank they are out to divide society on caste and creed basis. All the bourgeuse parties, be it Congress(I) or JD, BJP or SP-BSP etc., are speaking in one voice on the issue of social justice. In fact they have nothing to do with social justice. They are habitual rapists of social justice who have been now united. But against whome? Of course they have united against class struggle. On the issue of class struggle all the parties aforesaid have no deference. They are using this ^{stool} for anti-communism.

The overhaul national scene obtaining now is as under :

- 1/ The collaboration of Indian monopoly with foreign imperialism is completed. Congress(I) is the real political representative of Indian monopoly.
- 2/ The BJP is in agreement with the NEP. JD and its break away groups like SP, JD(G) have no alternative. They only concern to retain or capture power by hook and crook.
- 3/ The CPI(M) does not want to "afford luxury" to oppose the NEP in West Bengal, but ever ready to enjoy it on national plan.

On International scene the capital as well as the market, if not ^{globalised} fully globalisation means, as it reflects today, as under :

- A/ To guarantee instant supply of raw materials, Oils, Minerals, Agricultural products etc. from developing countries,
- B/ To convert the Third World Countries into a secured market for finished Industrial Goods,
- C/ To have complete control over world trade by imperialists to ensure super profit,
- D/ To retain monopoly over the capital as well as over technology, and finally,
- E/ To exercise complete monopoly over atomic and nuclear arms.

As the capital has now been internationalised the proletariat internationalism and the role thereof has become day of life today for Trade Union movement.

Karl Marx took working class as vanguard of society. The political situation in our country is passing through a great confusion and chaos. The working class must rise to the occasion and take a leading role which the history has put on them.

I hope GC of AITUC will consider my points made here-in-above and chart out a comprehensive action plan in such a way that the working class may intervene effectively in the given political situation.

It are set in motion towards
 globalisation, etc...

// 3 //

At last but not least, one Day or Two Day Band Call has really become luxury for capitalist class. They have developed their immunisation to afford it. To make the ice cut and force the government to retreat an indefinite Band Call followed by General Industrial Strike should be organised.

With Greetings,

Satya Narayan Thakur 18/10/94
(SATYA NARAYAN THAKUR)
MEMBER GO AITUC

October 18, 1994
Chandrashekhar Bhavan
Mithanpura, Muzaffarpur
PIN : 842 002.

अखिल - भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
General Secretary : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. General Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

3.11.94

Dear Com. Satyanarayan Thakur,

Received your letter about inability to attend the General Council Meeting, due to asthmatic attack. Also your detailed Note.

After going through it, I feel it would have been very useful, for both you and us, if you had been present.

I am sending you a copy of the General Secretary's Report which was discussed at Bombay. I think you should go through it, and then send your views.

As to West Bengal's Policy, it would be advisable if you read it in the original (see Mainstream issue), rather than go by newspaper clippings. Of course, there are several aspects on which we can and should object. But a completely negative stand would mean, that under no circumstances should we talk of industrialising West Bengal. Are we to take a similar stand on Bihar too? How do these develop industrially

By the way, we ~~arranged~~ had a meeting with the Hindujas and Co. in our office at Ajay Bhavan. They had wanted to meet the CPI leadership to discuss questions of industrial development and investments by NRI's. /Should we have refused, as their presence would have polluted our office?

Greetings, and how is your health now? Yours,

A. B. Bardhan

o/c.

Cable : "AITUCONG"
Fax : 91-11-3755419

Telephone : 3 8 6 4 2 7
3 8 7 3 2 0

अखिल - भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI-110001

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
General Secretary : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. General Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

3.11.94

Dear Com.Upachayaxx,

We were supposed to organise a joint convention on sugar at Lucknow. Along with Shri Tarachand Sethi, Sohanlal Tyagi, Gaya Prasad Bhushan, Ghanshyamdas Gupta, Umashankar Mishra, and K.N.Bhat, you were supposed to convene such a Convention, and organise it.

We have not heard anything about it. Com.Kishore Pawar has also written to you all about it. In the context of Mulayam Singh's privatisation drive, this is all the more very important.

I request you to call a meeting of these persons, and plan the Convention. Please let us know about it.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

✓ Com.R.N.Upadhyaya,

22, Kaiserbag,

LUCKNOW

A.B. Bardhan

(Copy to Com.Basudeo Pandey, Gen Sec. UPTUC)

etc

R/File
A 10/15

Respected President,

DT. 31.10.94

I am sorry that I could not attend the session for a few hours. Hence I could raise this point yesterday while the delegates for W.F.TU conference were selected.

The matter is that the president and Gen. Secy. of Assam state told me that my name has been proposed for a delegate to the W.F.TU conference. Further the Gen. Secy told that a Fax ~~re~~ message also have been sent.

Now I would like to request our Gen. Secy through you to inform whether any communication has been received and clarify the position in this respect.

Further I am aware of the ~~monetary~~ conditions for attending the conference, and I agree to bear the expenses. I would be glad if the proposal is placed before the house and a decision is taken in this respect.

Reg to be excused for the disturbance.

Comradely yours

Upendra Talukder

C.C. member from
Assam.

यहाँ फाँट कर खोलिए TO OPEN CUT HERE

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड
INLAND LETTER CARD



To,

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Connaught Lane, New Delhi
NEW DELHI पिन PIN 110001

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

तीसरा मोड़ THIRD FOLD

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के भीतर कुछ न रखिए NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED
पते में पिन कोड लिखें WRITE PIN CODE IN ADDRESS
प्रेषक का नाम और पता : — SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS : —

पिन PIN

File in
C.C. File
A.B.B.

RECEIVED
For.....on
- 1 OCT 1994
Dear Comrade,
24, Canning

Ray Bhawan,
P.O. BINKANI
- 833215
West Singhpur
24th Oct, 1994

3

3

Kindly refer to your
Circular dt. 14th Sept, 1994
sent to me directing to
attend the General Council of AITUC
meeting to be held at
Bombay from 29th October, 1994

I am extremely
sorry to say that I have
fallen ill and due to this
unavoidable reason I will
be unable to attend this
meeting but I will not
fail to attend future
meeting of GC or any
other meeting as directed
by AITUC. My absence
may kindly be condoned
Greetings from National

File in
C.C. File A 100B

P.P. Makundan
"Nest"
C.P.I. Compound
Kannur. 670001
26.10.74

To

Com: A.B. Bhardwan
General Secretary
A.I.T.U.C
Camp: Bombay.

Dear Comrade,

I was under the medical treatment. Now I am recovering from the illness and participating in the day to day political work.

But it is not advisable to me to travel four and half days continuous journey to come Bombay and back. So I am not able to attend the A.I.T.U.C general Council meeting at Bombay. Please give me permission to my leave.

Assure you my participation and co-operation to implement the decision of the general Council
P.T.O.

-2-

session. I am very sorry because
I am not capable to come and
attend the historic session of this
Ariue general Council.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely

P. P. Mukundar.

P. P. Mukundar.

Issues for Discussion

The report of the General Secretary is with you. It will be presented before the General Council.

The AITUC secretariat suggests that the routing and traditional style of discussion on the Report should not be followed this time.

Comrades from states while speaking, need not spend time in giving reports from their states. These state reports are already in our possession, and many of them have been printed in the TUR. They can of course refer to their experience.

Discussion has to concentrate on certain issues posed in the report. Some of them are :

1. State of Organisation and steps suggested for removing these weaknesses, and building the AITUC from the centre to the grass root level - (Section XIV, XV)
2. Question of finances of the AITUC - Centre to Union level (Section XV and Treasure's Report)
3. Question of Trade Union Unity (Section XVI)
4. of developing our international tasks (Section XVII)
5. Industrial Sickness, Revival, BIFR (Section VI, IX, XI, XII)
6. Industrial Laws, Revision and implementation problems (Section XIII)
7. Economic Policy, GATT etc. (III, IV, V, VI VII, And VIII)
8. W. Bengal Industrial Policy Statement. (Section X)

The AITUC suggests that today the main concentration may be on (i) Organisation, and then (ii) on a proper understanding of economic and industrial problems and corresponding tactics.

We have to go with a time-bound plan of action for the Jubilee Year.

Of course, comrades have the full right to raise and discuss issues that they think are urgent. The above points are only given by way of suggestion.

Bombay, 29-10-94

AITUC
Secretariat

File in
G.C. file
A.R.S.

INDIAN MINE WORKERS' FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to International Miners' Organisation (W. F. T. U. & A. I. T. U. C.)
(PRABHAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL - 713301
WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

President : ~~K. G. Srinivastava~~ ^{SUNIL SEN.}
24, Canning Lane
NEW DELHI-110001

General Secretary : **Sunil Sen**

Camp New Delhi
26/10/94

File in
G.C. File
ABAB

General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
New Delhi

Dear Com,

Due to wage negotiations and other matter, it is not possible for me to attend working committee and General Council meeting of the AITUC held at Bombay.

Please excuse me for that. I hope you will accept my letter of absence.

Yours sincerely
Sunil Sen
Member of Council
and
General Council
of AITUC

RECEIVED
For.....on
26 OCT 1994
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi

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Title
A.B.S

27-10-94

X 1705 ABH213 BOMBAY MJR 27 DI 57
SHRI G V CHITNIS
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION
CONGRESS 17 DALVI BUILDING
DR B R AMBEDKAR ROAD
PAREL
BOMBAY 400012

REGRET INABILITY TO ATTEND AITUC PLATINUM
JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS INAUGURAL
FUNCTION ON 31ST OCT 12 I WILL
BE OUT OF BOMBAY
I WISH ALL SUCCESS TO PLATINUM JUBILEE YEAR
CELEBRATIONS
NARENDRA TIDKE (PRESIDENT)
MAHARASHTRA INTUC

COL ABH213 17 400012 AITUC 31ST
INTUC

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Dear Com ABB,

8th Oct '94
New Delhi

Amongst others, the following should find some place in the Gen. Secretary's Report to be placed before the Gen. Council meeting in Bombay.

I Organisational aspects: Com. K. L. M.'s note contains a lot of points. In addition improving of our communication / feedback system to be stressed. The states / Gen. Council members / unions should read the circulars sent by the centre, discuss in their appropriate forums and respond within the prescribed time limit; On completion of action programmes, either based on their own decisions or based on All India call, particularly in the later case, within 4 pm on the same day, they should fax / telephone message to the centre. In the next few days, the press cuttings, photos appearing in their local editions should be sent to the centre. We should not lag behind in publicity and propaganda.

II Formation of District Council, to be done within a prescribed time limit wherever they do not exist. Where they exist, they should be made to function and the state centre should get periodic reports.

III In many states, there is no permanent ^{Red} Volunteer Corps; So also cultural wing of Trade Unions. Formation and functioning of these activity as there will be of immense help at times of struggles.

IV Regarding NEP and state industrial policies: We have not discussed in depth, at least in our secretariat / Working Committee about the role of trade unions in the present context in the public sector. The changing role of TUs is emphasised by many including other leftist unions like CITU in the recent days. This has appeared in a number of articles, interviews and editorials. On disinvestment, equity participation by private sector.

(Contd. 2)

R
File ABB

-2-

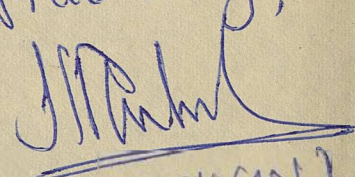
without changing the character of public sector (which is required in certain cases, fairly which ~~may~~^{some} will close) the 'two pillar policy' implementation in the real sense, ~~and~~ changing of work/management/off loading culture and a host of other connected issues were not discussed in our forum, which are being / going to be confronted by our unit level leaders day in and day out.

It is necessary to allow discussion and evolve opinions / views for the future formulation of our policy on these important aspects.

V Trade Union Education: to our cadres and leaders at different levels should not be mentioned in the report but also programmed. I think it is very essential in the present context and the lack of it, is responsible for their 'commercial' functioning without ideological backup.

VI On publication, our next booklet to be on minimum wages and unorganised workers, including child labour.

With Greetings,

Fraternally,

(CH MAHADEVAN)

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1

NOTE

For Comrades S.K. Dample and Prashant Mokashi.

A few questions:

- i) What about collection of funds? Progress Report.
- ii) Souvenir Printing ?
- iii) Posters - have they been printed and distributed ?
- iv) Badges for General Council members & volunteers ?
- v) Press Note regarding Platinum Jubilee ?
- vi) Wall writing, has it started ?
- vii) Buntings - printed ?
- viii) Which areas will be covered by printings ?
- ix) Cloth banners - Prepared ? Put up ?
- x) Invitation cards for at least 800 guests and distributed according to list prepared;
- xi) Meeting journalists (Prakasa Reddy ?);
- xii) Press Briefing on - 29th Evening - 4 p.m.
30th " - 4 p.m.
31st " invitation for function.
- xiii) Bags for Members, journalists, and Special guests, with embossed legend regarding Jubilee - 300
- xiv) Accommodation: a) General Council members;
b) Guest House for leaders & veterans.
c) Hotel for those who bring families (about 6 or 8);
- xv) Transport for (b)+(c)
- xvi) Typewriters (2) + 1 cylo machine for AITUC office at delegates' camp; or photocopier
- xvii) a) Volunteers-in-charge;
b) Points to man.
 - a) Railway - reception.
 - b) Giving cards, badges, bags etc.
 - c) Arranging transport & escorting leaders.
 - d) Posted at meeting place.
 - e) Food.
- xviii) Mobilisation for 31st function, from
 - a) Bhiwandi;
 - b) Thane;
 - c) Kalyan- apart from Bombay.
At least 5000 to be rallied.

7000

- xix) For mobilisation, handbills.
- xx) If you are sure of mobilisation, then arrange close circuit TV.
- XXi) Have you formally contacted Door Darshan for 31st Function ?
Do you require any contact from Delhi ?
- xxii) Food arrangements:
Morning Tea - 6.30 to 7.30
Breakfast - 8 to 9
Lunch - 1 to 2
Evening Tea - 4.30 p.m.
Dinner - 8.30 to 9.30.
- xxiii) Shawls + plaques for centrally invited veterans will be prepared by AIFUC Centre. You have to arrange only coconuts.
- xxiv) Official photographs for 31st Function.
- xxv) Write-ups in a few selected papers:
a) Mahanagar; b) Navakal;
c) Sakal; d) One English daily.
Prakash Reddy to see
- xxvi) Allotment of Tasks among prominent leaders in Bombay.
- xxvii) Comrades. Pansare, Rambhan, Kango, Deshkar, Nikam, Gande, Badge, Shankar, Nyalpalli, Aloni, Sharma, to be in Bombay from October 27, latest, for helping in arrangements, etc.

(I have written)

- xxviii) Messages: (I have sent request letters)

<u>Funds</u> -	Income (expected)	Rs.
	Mahindra -	1,50,000
	Greaves Cotton -	60,000
	Andheri TU -	25,000
	ADV. -	1,20,000
	Retail Donations -	15,000
	General Council members' contribution -	30,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 4,00,000
	Expected Expenses -	Rs. 2,50,000
	(as budgeted)	

A. B. Bandhan

R
File-ABD
Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 386 427

TEL: 387 320, 3

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

PRESIDENT : M. S. KRISHNAN
GEN. SECY. : A. B. BARDHAN
DY. GEN. SECY. : B. D. JOSHI

6th October, 1994,

CIRCULAR

URGENT

ALL STATE COMMITTEES OF AITUC
ALL OFFICE-BEARERS, MEMBERS OF THE
WORKING COMMITTEE & GENERAL COUNCIL

SUB: Special Fund drive as per decision of
Patna Session.

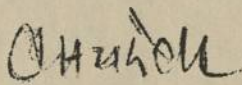
Dear Comrades,

Your urgent and special attention is invited to Central office Circular dated 10th May, 1994, issued under the signature of General Secretary, Com. A. B. Bardhan on the subject. The State Committees were given an idea through the above circular of Special Programmes and Campaigns some of which have already been taken in hand, which involved substantial extra expenditure for development of AITUC Work.

It is with regret that I have to inform you that the response so far from the many State Committees for implementing the decision of the Patna Congress has been less than encouraging. It is however hoped that the State Committees are alive to their responsibility ^{to} implement this highly important decision to launch a Special Fund Drive. It is consequently expected that the Special Fund will be made available to the Centre by each State at the time of Bombay General Council meeting on 29-30th October, 1994.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(D.L. SACHDEV)
TREASURER

NOTE: Special Fund sending does not mean that we have to neglect our obligation to pay affiliation fee this year.

RECEIVED

For On

23 SEP 1994

A. I. T. U. C.

31, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

Ekta Bhawan
Putlighar
Amritsar 143001.
20th Sept. 1994.

My dear Bardhan

I am enclosing herewith photocopies of an article in Sunday Magazine and a newspaper cutting which show the double faced policy of CPI (M). On the one hand they are running after multinational corporations to invest in West Bengal and are resorting to privatisation of state owned public sector undertakings and on the other hand they are participating in Civil Disobedience Movement that also outside West Bengal and Tripura and are participating in General Strikes against the new economic policies of Government which in essence are privatisation and inviting Multinational Corporations to invest even in Core sector.

This double faced policies of CPI(M) are hurting us also as the intelligent people demand an explanation from us about this. Honestly we have no reply to their questions.

This is to request you to put this on the agenda of the ensuing meeting of the A.I.T.U.C. General Council at Bombay so that the A.I.T.U.C. can take a view on this question.

Yours sincerely,

Parduman Singh
(Parduman Singh)
Vice President
A.I.T.U.C. ~~XXXXXX~~.

Com. A.B. Bardhan,
General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.,
New Delhi.

Note: The General Council members in Punjab have not received the notice for general council meeting. I do not know about other states. Please issue these notices immediately as reservations have to be made.

*Copy to Com Indrajit -- Gupta MP
General Secretary CPI*

*R
File - A.B.B.*

3

BUSINESS



Although the Great Eastern Hotel deal hasn't yet been finalised, the government seems firm on ushering the French hoteliers despite opposition from CITU

**Destination:
West Bengal**

Projects cleared since 1991

Total number: 626
Total investment: Rs 11,547 crore
NRI projects: 60
NRI investment: Rs 713.04 crore

Investment proposals

Power: Rs 27,000 crore
Housing: Rs 6,000 crore
Megacity and urban development: Rs 2,700 crore
Infrastructure development by investors: Rs 1,000 crore
Total: Rs 36,700 crore

Source: Bidyut Ganguli, West Bengal minister for commerce and industry, speech at workshop on 'Problems and Prospects of Industrial Development in West Bengal', held at the Assembly House on 27 August, 1994.

The West Bengal government dumps Marxist orthodoxy to open the floodgates to private investment

FREE MARKETEERS

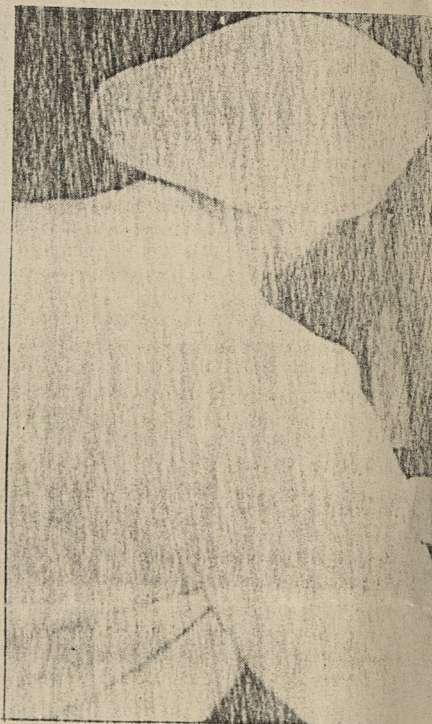
The CPI(M), which leads West Bengal's ruling Left Front (LF), is today more inclined to triggering an industrial revolution than a political one. "I am not heading a Republic of West Bengal, out a state within the Union of India. We have not come to power through a revolution and must be aware of our limited powers," says chief minister Jyoti Basu. Of late, he has repeatedly stressed this point while exhorting workers to work and inviting private capital. The CPI(M) is finally revising its Marxism.

Indications of a definite change of tack became evident in July, when the state tourism ministry decided to hand over the 150-year-old, government-owned Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta to the French hotel chain, Accor Asia Pacific. Although the deal hasn't yet been finalised, the government seems firm on ushering the French hoteliers despite opposition from the CPI(M)'s trade union wing, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU).

And the impression that the Marxists were at last amenable to private and multinational investments firmed up last fortnight, when the state witnessed an unprecedented flurry of activities on the industrial front in the 17 years of leftist rule. Two major deals were signed with non-resident Indian (NRI) entrepreneurs, with assurances that more were in the pipeline.

And to air the government's seriousness about creating a new industrial climate, Basu has not only told workers to curb their agitational propensities but has also asked bureaucrats to sit up and clear files fast. That he truly meant business was further amplified, when he instructed the police to take action against indisciplined workers and advised his party MLAs not to harass investors by demanding jobs for locals.

However, many state CPI(M) leaders and LF partners such as the RSP, CPI and Forward Bloc haven't liked Basu's approach, which, they complain, is threatening to jettison the industrial policy



adopted by the LF in 1978. Moreover, they find themselves in a rather awkward position: how can they continue to argue against the Centre's new economic policy and at the same time let their own government adopt a similar line?

Basu's critics are particularly embarrassed by the Great Eastern deal. The CITU had steadfastly opposed all moves by the Centre to privatise the ailing IISCO and are now hardpressed to explain the state government's decision to hand over the prestigious hotel to a private company.

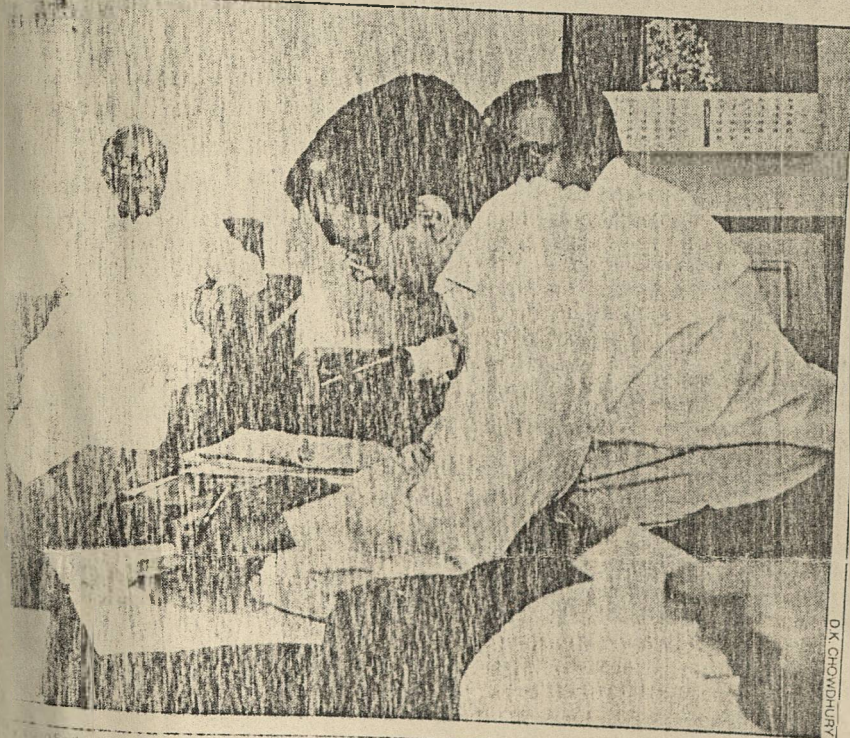
His opposition to his policy has deterred Basu. The chief minister is being backed by the state CPI(M)'s powerful Young Turks, such as central committee members Biman Bose, Budhadev Bhattacharya and Anil Biswas, as well as their arch-rival, state tourism minister Subhas Chakrabarty. He assures the LF partners that he would soon hold consultations with them on formulating a new industrial policy.

Before that was done, a meeting of the party's labour leaders and concerned ministers was held on 25 August to explain the government's position. Basu said that important changes had taken place in West Bengal's industrial scenario. The trade unions were more "responsive" now and hence private and foreign entrepreneurs were inclined to invest. As against this, the state had "wasted" Rs 110 crore in unsuccessful

attempts to revive sick units and new projects, were not taking off for want of suitable partners. Hence the need to privatise.

The hard-liners within the party are, however, yet to be convinced. But despite the murmurs of dissent, Basu has embarked on an inexorable course to open up the state's economy. On 20 August, an agreement was signed on the Haldia Petrochemical Complex by the West Bengal government, the Tata group and Purnendu Chatterjee, an NRI entrepreneur. "Today is a day of happiness, not only for our government, but also for the people of West Bengal," the chief minister declared.

(From left) S./S. Ahuja, Jyoti Basu, Asim Dasgupta and Purnendu Chatterjee, during the signing of the agreement on the Haldia Petrochemicals project



With this, the deck was finally cleared for the implementation of the Rs 3,600-crore megaproject, which was planned as far back as 1977, the year the LF came to power. In the late Eighties, the state government realised that its resources were not adequate and private collaboration had to be sought. After considering offers from several potential investors, including the Goenkas and the BJP MP-cum-industrialist, Viren Shah, the Tatas were taken in as partners.

However, even the Tatas by themselves were in no position to meet the massive investment requirements, and the search for new sources began. Finally, Purnendu Chatterjee, a young and successful Berkeley-alumnus and a business partner of the American industrialist, George Soros, appeared on the scene.

A memorandum of understanding was signed with Chatterjee on 3 May, before the final agreement of 20 August. A new company, Chatterjee Petrochemicals Ltd, was floated for the Haldia project by three US-based firms — Soros Fund Management, Chatterjee Fund Management and Quantum Funds.

Out of the total capital of Rs 3,600 crore, Rs 1,200 crore will be held as equity and the rest as debt. Chatterjee and the state government will provide Rs 300 crore each and the Tatas Rs 100 crore, while Rs 500 crore will be raised through public issues. Production is expected to start in 1998, and the project, along with downstream units, according to state finance minister Asim Dasgupta, is likely to create 1,50,000 jobs.

Two days later, on 22 August, Chatterjee signed a memorandum of understanding with the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) on setting up a Rs 1,000-crore software project on 78 acres of land along the Eastern Metropolitan Bypass. Alo Ghosh, another NRI entrepreneur, also proposed to invest in the state for software development. In addition to these, a chain of factories along the EM Bypass, including a leather complex with Italian collaboration and several electronics units, are already on the drawing board.

These units, together with those planned at the Falta Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in South 24 Parganas district, are expected to bring about a boom in the state's export earnings. 'Mega growth centres' have also been proposed in the towns of Bolpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri.

Since 1991, 626 new projects with an investment worth Rs 11,547 crore have

D.K. CHOWDHURY

been approved. Of these, 60 are by the NRIs, bringing in an investment of Rs 713.04 crore, according to the state industries minister, Bidyut Ganguli. In addition, there are proposals for investments totalling Rs 36,700 crore, said Ganguli.

West Bengal, which has been lagging behind 11 states in industrial growth, would soon surge to the top with the implementation of these proposals. A whopping input of Rs 27,000 crore, mostly from abroad, is planned in the power sector to generate 8,000 MW of electricity. Other investments in the pipeline are: Rs 6,000 crore in housing, Rs 2,700 crore in the Calcutta Megacity Project and urban development and another Rs

Indications of a definite change of tack became evident in July, when the state tourism ministry decided to hand over the 150-year-old, government-owned Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta to the French hotel chain, Accor Asia Pacific

party says on the Centre's economic liberalisation, Basu has made no bones about publicly welcoming some aspects that are likely to attract investments. Among these are delicensing and abolition of freight equalisation.

Addressing a workshop on 'Problems and Prospects of Industrial Development in West Bengal' at the Assembly House on 27 August, he said: "Dr Manmohan Singh says, 'You disagree with many of our policies, but what about this [delicensing]?' I said I'm very happy." He also noted that "Japanese investment in the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant would not have come unless the Prime Minister and the Union finance minister had tak-

The chances of reviving sick units are also bleak.

While people are craving for development and employment opportunities, the militant labour movement, from which the CPI(M) drew much of its support, is changing profile. "The labour situation in West Bengal is, generally speaking, stable, healthy and positive," said Basu at the workshop mentioned earlier.

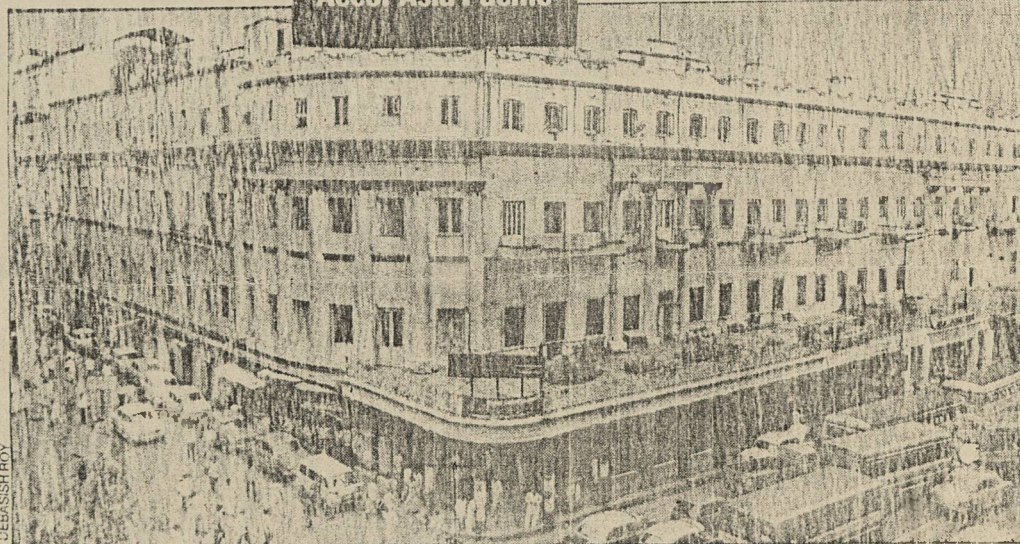
Along with this, a new trend has emerged. Workers at different units have been rejecting the leadership of the central trade unions and forming mill-level independent organisations to bargain with the management. Speaking to SUNDAY, Ajay Rungta, president, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), said: "While the politically protected labour unions are still posing problems for us, the formation of independent unions is a healthy sign for the industry."

The ground reality is that the base of the party-controlled trade unions is eroding anyway. The industrialists are dictating terms. If the CITU steps up its militancy, it will hinder industrial growth, reduce employment opportunities and alienate the people from the LF government. If the CITU fails to do so, it will lose its grip on labour and independent unions will proliferate, a trend not wholly resented by industrialists.

Hence, Basu's postulate is that by attracting investments to West Bengal, the CPI(M) will be able to secure an electoral support that will neutralise the party's losses on its trade union front.

However, a sceptical Marxist leader says: "Basu has taken for granted that the new policy would create more jobs. But even if new investments are made, the kind of capital-intensive, hi-tech industries that would be set up would hardly create large-scale employment opportunities. On the other hand, it would displace much of the existing workforce and lead to more social tension."

Nilanjan Dutta/Calcutta



1,000 crore in infrastructure development by investors.

Besides, several small units and important state-owned industries are being handed over to various Indian and foreign companies. Multinational giants Siemens and Philips have acquired major stakes in two units of the West Bengal Electronics Development Corporation Ltd (Webel). In the process, Webel Telematik has been renamed Siemens Telematik and Webel Telecommunications is shortly to be converted into Philips Telecommunications.

Evidently, the LF's policy shift has been dramatic. No matter what his

en it up there." Basu remarked: "Nobody can think of living in isolation now. We must look up towards the global market."

There are several factors that have led the veteran Marxist leader to adopt this new stance. On the one hand, he, as well as some of his leading comrades, see this as a means to survive in the changed world-order following the disintegration of the Soviet bloc. On the other, he has realised that agitational politics was no longer enough to sustain the communists in power in West Bengal.

The state's traditional industries such as engineering and jute are facing crises due to lack of planned modernisation.

CPM opposes RSP's views on MNCs

The Times of India News Service

CALCUTTA, September 12.

The CPM, dominant partner of the ruling Left Front, has openly criticised its coalition ally, the RSP, for opposing the entry of multinational companies (MNCs) in the state as well as the rest of the country.

In an article published yesterday in the party organ, Ganashakti, Mr Nirupam Sen, secretary of the CPM Burdwan district committee and a member of the state committee, criticised the RSP for failing to appreciate the limitations under which the Left Front government had been functioning.

The RSP had demanded that MNCs be barred from entering the country and all types of foreign assets be confiscated without payment of compensation.

Admitting that the entry of MNCs had endangered the country's economy, Mr Sen said that if they were invested in other states except West Bengal, "we will not be able to stop them dominating our economy".

He pointed out that investments by the MNCs would create new industries and job opportunities in other states. If this was to happen, the state government would be held responsible for lagging behind. "One should think how the people of the state will react in such an event," he added.

FOREIGN FUNDS: Referring to the acute financial problem faced by the state government, Mr Sen wondered how the state government would implement projects like the Haldia petrochemical project without the aid of foreign funds. "If one has to go by the RSP's argument, the agreement on the Haldia petrochemical project has to be cancelled."

Under these circumstances, the Left front government had to adopt a realistic policy in respect of industrialisation, the article said. Blind opposition to the Centre would prove disastrous for the state's economy and result in the flight of capital from West Bengal, Mr Sen warned.

Political circles here are surprised that the CPM did not wait for the formulation of the state's new industrial policy to thrash out the issue of MNCs with the RSP at the Left Front meeting, the forum for such an exchange of views.

File
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3
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ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

President : M.S.KRISHNAN
Gen. Secy. : A.B.BARDHAN
Dy. Gen. Secy.: B.D.JOSHI

14th September, 1994,

CIRCULAR

TO

ALL GENERAL COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE AITUC AND
ALL STATE COMMITTEES

Dear comrades,

The General Council meeting of the AITUC will be held on 29th and 30th October, 1994. The meeting will consider the following:-

AGENDA

1. Developments since the Patna Session of AITUC, including progress in implementing its operative decisions.
2. Assessment of extent of expansion of organisation of workers in the unorganised sector; planning undertaken by the State Committees towards that.
3. Report on the celebration of Diamond Jubilee year.
4. Results of Special Fund drive and TUR subscription drive (both in Hindi & English).
5. Review of campaigns and of struggles undertaken as per the call of Platform of Mass organisations; suggestions for further course of actions.
6. WFTU Conference in Syria in November, 1994.
7. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

The General Council meeting will commence at 11 a.m. on 29th October '94, preceded by a meeting of the Working Committee at 9.30 a.m. on the 29th October '94.

All the above members are requested to attend the meeting in time, without fail.

With greetings,

P.S. The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations will be held on 31st Octo. 1994.

(NOTE ENCLOSED)

Yours comradely,

A.B. Bardhan

(A. B. BARDHAN)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

NOTE TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

To enable the General Council members to make necessary preparations in advance (in view of the intervening festival holidays) certain details concerning the arrangements at Bombay are given below:

1. The General Council will meet at the B.N.Vaidya Sabha Griha of the Raja Shivaji Vidyalaya (earlier known as King George High School) situated at Lakhamsay Napoo Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar (C.Railway), Bombay-400014.
2. The General Council members will be accommodated in the class rooms of Raja Shivaji Vidyalaya (In the same complex).
3. Efforts are being made to book Hostel accommodation for some 20 or 25 senior members of the Working Committee who really need it and for the leaders of fraternal organisations. Please let the Maharashtra Committee of the AITUC, know who require hostel accommodation. The name of ~~the~~ hostel and address will be conveyed once they are finalised.
4. All General Council members should get down at Dadar Railway Station, both of Central and Western Railway. There is a common bridge joining the two stations. All members should come over to Central Railway side and get through the main gate, where they will be assisted by the Reception Committee/ volunteers to reach the venue of the meeting, which is about 7 to 8 minutes walking distance from the station.
5. Break fast and food arrangements for the members will be made in the same complex from 29th to 31st October, 1994.
6. Towards boarding lodging arrangements members will have to pay Rs.150 each.
7. In the class rooms only 'Daris' can be provided. Hence the members who are accommodated in the class rooms would have to bring whatever bedding needed by them.
8. Members coming from centres where computer booking facilities are available, should book the ~~ir~~ Return journey tickets from their own centres. Others should write to Maharashtra Trade Union Centre immediately giving full details (full name and age) and remitting full fare, as the last minutes efforts would not be fruitful.
9. A few rooms are kept open for members reaching on the 28th October '94 or those who leave on 1st November, 1994 after attending the Diamond Jubilee celebrations on the 31st Oct. '94. Those who come before/stay beyond the above dates will have to make their own arrangements. However the food arrangements would be made only from 29th to 31st October '94.
10. The Diamond Jubilee celebrations will be held on 31st Oct. '94 at Ravindra Natya Mandir, Sayani Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay-25 (Near Siddi Vinayak Temple).
11. Each State Committee can bring alongwith them not more than two to three Veterans, who may not be member of the General Council now but had been builders of the movement. Their tickets should be booked by the State Committee.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस (आयटक)

RECEIVED
 महाराष्ट्र राज्य कौन्सिल
 12 SEP 1994
 A. I. T. U. C.
 24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

अध्यक्ष : कों. राम रत्नाकर
 सरचिटणीस : कों. गंगाधर चिटणीस

१७, दळवी बिल्डिंग,
 डॉ. आंबेडकर रोड, परळ नाका,
 मुंबई ४०० ०१२.

आपला संदर्भ क्र.:

Circularment
File 3

ता. ०९th Sept., 1994

The General Secretary,
 AITUC.,
 24, Canning Lane,
 New Delhi-110 001.

Dear Comrade,

It is time that the AITUC. Secretariat issues a notice concerning the ensuing meeting of the General Council to be held in Bombay on 29th & 30th Oct. 1994.

The details concerning the arrangements at Bombay are as under.

- 1) The General Council would meet at the B.N.Vaidya Sabha Griha of the Raja Shivaji Vidyalaya (earlier King George High School) Situated on Lakhmsey Nappoo Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar (C.Rly) Bombay-400 014.
- ii) The General Council Members would be accomodated in the Class Rooms of Raja Shivaji Vidyalaya (in the same complex as the Hall)
- 3) We are trying to book Hotel accomodation for some 20 to 25 senior Members of the W.C. who really need it. and for leaders of fraternal organisations. You would have to let us know who have to be so accomodated in Hotels. The name of the Hotel and it's address would be conveyed to you as soon as the arrangement is finalised.

- 4) Members of Parliament attending the General Council

meeting would accomodated at the Government Guest House, We are trying to accomodate them at the Sahyadri Guest House on Malabar Hill, But would confirm this after we hear finally from the Government in this regard.

5) The AIPUC. staff would be accomodated alongwith the General Council members, One room can be put at their disposal for their stay, as also for use as the Camp Office.

6) All members should get down at Dadar Railway Station both of Central & Western Railway. There is a common bridge joining the two stations. Members travelling by Western Railway should get down at Dadar Station, and come over to the Central Railway side, by using the common bridge. On coming to the Central Railway Side, they should get out through the Main Gate, where the Reception Committee Volunteers would meet and assist them to reach the King George School Complex, which is some 7 to 8 minutes walking distance from the station,

7) Food and Nashta arrangements for members would be made in the same complex from 29th to 31st Oct. 1994, Members would have to pay Rs.150/- each for Lodging and Boarding arrangements.

8) In the class Rooms only Daris can be provided. Members (except those to be accomodated in Hotels) would have to bring whatever bedding etc. that they might need.

9) Members from Centres, where computer booking facilities are available, should book, their Return journey Tickets from their own Centres. Members from Centres where such facilities are not available, should write to MRTUC. Centre immediately giving full details (full name and Age) and remitting full fare. 1st minute efforts for reservation may not yield desired results.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस (आयटक)

महाराष्ट्र राज्य कौन्सिल

अध्यक्ष : को. राम रत्नाकर
सरचिटणीस : को. गंगाधर चिटणीस

१७, दळवी बिल्डिंग,
डॉ. आंबेडकर रोड, परळ नाका,
मुंबई ४०० ०१२.

आपला संदर्भ क्र.:

-: 3 :-

9) We are keeping a few rooms for members reaching one day earlier (viz. on 28th Oct. 1994) or leaving one day late (viz. on 1st Nov. 1994) members reaching earlier or staying beyond 1st Nov. would have to arrange their own accomodation. though the reception Committee may help them in ^{finding} finalising a suitable hotel. Food arrangements would however be only from 29th to 31st Oct. 1994.

10) The Platinum jubilee celebration would be held on 31st Oct. 94 at the Ravindra Natya Mandir on Sayani Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay-25. (near Siddhi Vinayak Temple) The Natya Mandir is booked from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. We are trying to arrange a cultural show by IPTA in the evening.

11) If you have in mind a meeting of the W.C. prior to the meeting of G.C. the same can be held in B.N. Vaidya Sabha - Griha (Where the G.C. is to meet in the afternoon) on 29th ~~morning~~ morning.

12) We are trying to set up a broad-based Reception Committee to look after the arrangements. The committee would comprise of

i) Members of the W.C. of MRTUC.

ii) Representatives of Fraternal Organisations such as AIBEA, LIC & GIC Unions, state Govt. Employees Confederation, Com.G.R. Khanolkar & Sarva Shramik Sangh. The first five have already acceded to our request to join the Reception

Committee, but we have yet to hear finally from the Sarva Shramik Sangh.

We would write to you again on this later.

We think that a circular indicating the above arrangements and concerning the meeting of the G.C. Should go from the AITUC. Centre at your earliest.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(G. W. Chitnis.)

Cable: "AITUCONG"
FAX: 91 - 11 - 3755419

TEL: 387320,
386247/

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi-1.

President : M. S. KRISHNAN
Gen. Secy. : A. B. BARDHAN
Dy. Gen. Secy. : B. D. JOSHI

14th September
10th June, 1994,

CIRCULAR

TO

ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE
AND OFFICE BEARERS OF A. I. T. U. C.

SUB: Meeting of the Working Committee of AITUC.

Dear Comrades,

The Secretariat has decided that a meeting of the Working Committee of AITUC be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 23rd and 24th July, 1994, respectively in Central Office - 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi, to discuss and dispose of the following agenda:

1. ✓ Developments since the Patna Session of AITUC, including progress in implementing its operative decisions;
2. ✓ Assessment of extent of expansion of organisation of workers in the unorganised sector, along with planning undertaken by State Committees towards that end;
3. ✓ P.T.O. Observance of Diamond Jubilee celebrations of AITUC- 31st October, 1994 - 31st October, 1995; proposed to be held in Bombay on the invitation of Maharashtra State Committee of AITUC.
4. ✓ Results of Special Fund drive decided upon by the Patna Congress; *and the subscription drive (both Hindi and English)*
5. ~~Reports on preparations for campaigns and struggles undertaken pursuant to the decisions of the 21st June Convention of Platform of Mass Organisations~~ *Review of suggestions for further course of action*
6. Proposal to convene General Council session in Bombay on 29-31st October '94, to coincide with inauguration of Diamond Jubilee celebrations of AITUC.
7. W.F.T.U. Conferences in Syria in November '94.
8. Any other matter with Chair's permission.

You are requested to attend the meeting which will commence punctually at 4.00 p.m. on the 23rd July, 1994.

With greetings,

Yours comradely,

B. D. Joshi

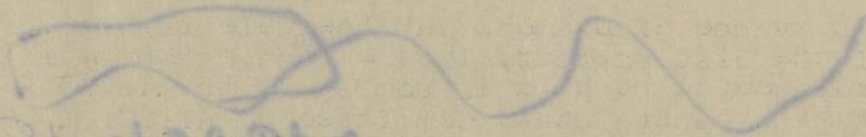
(B. D. JOSHI)

DY. GENERAL SECRETARY.

C.C. to all State
Committees of AITUC.

1911

(3) Report on the diamond Jubilee
Jubilee year celebrations.



and the...



Review of
the...

and...

and...



उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस

[एटक की राज्य कमेटी]

RECEIVED
For.....
On 29 MAY 1994
A. I. T. U. C.
24, Canning Lane, N. Delhi.

७, विश्वेश्वरनाथ रोड, लखनऊ
पतांक 1581/281/एटक/94
दिनांक 28-5-94



द्वारिका सिंह

अध्यक्ष

आर० के० गर्ग

राम नयन उपाध्याय

रमाकांत बाजपेयी

डी० के० यादव

बी० मुखर्जी

सदरुद्दीन राना

धर्मेन्द्र कुमार

उपाध्यक्ष

वासुदेव पाण्डेय

महामंत्री

सुखवीर सिंह त्यागी

के० के० तिवारी

बलवंत सिंह

शिशुपाल सिंह

राधेश्याम तिवारी

मंत्री

के० के० सिंह

कोषाध्यक्ष

सेवा में,

काठ ए० बी० वर्धन जी

महामंत्री,

ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०,

न दिल्ली ।

TUB

महोदय,

पटना सम्मेलन में हमारे प्रान्त से साधी बलवन्त सिंह का नाम कौन्सिल के सूची में पढ़ते समय छोड़ दिया था। मेरे सलाह करने के बाद हमारी सूची से देखकर जोड़ा गया था। लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन रेकार्ड में कौन्सिलर के नाम में इनका नाम फिर छोड़ दिया गया है ।

इस भूल से हमारे टीम में जलइन का दरवाजा खोलना सा ~~कठिन~~ लग रहा है।

हमारा अनुरोध है कि ट्रेड यूनियन रेकार्ड के अगले अंक में इस भूल का सुधार करते हुए अक्षय प्रकाशित कर दें ।

साधी बलवन्त सिंह पहले से कौन्सिलर रहे है। इनका पता आपके कार्यालय में है, फिर भी मैं इनका पता भूल रहा हूँ।

सादर,

आपका,

वासुदेव पाण्डेय

महामंत्री ।

श्री बलवन्त सिंह

72 1/6 सिविल लाइन्स

उन्नाव ।

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF AITUC

I. ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Com. P. Nageswar Rao,
8-3-903/4/3, Ellareddyguda,
Hyderabad-500038,
Andhra Pradesh.
2. Com. K.L.Mahendra,
3. Com. Y.Vijaya Kumar,
4. Com. K.Srinivas Rao,
5. Com. M.Komariah,
6. Com. R.P. Ranga Rao.
7. Com. G. Rama Chander.
8. Com. D. Adinarayana,
General Secretary,
Visakha Steel Workers' Union,
Dr.No.402/13, Sector-III,
Steel City, Visakhapatnam,
Pincode: 530031.
Andhra Pradesh.
9. Com. V.V. Rama Rao,
Visakhapatnam Harbour and
Port Workers' Union,
R-2, Port Area,
Visakhapatnam - 530035,
Andhra Pradesh.
10. Com. K.V.Raghavulu,
(Near Kaspa High School)
Vizianagaram - 531202,
Andhra Pradesh.
11. Com. Padala Rama Rao,
Padala's House,
Gorakshampet,
Rajahmundry-533103,
Andhra Pradesh.
12. Com. M. Sripathi,
Communist Party Office,
(near Municipal Office),
Tadepalligudem - 534101,
Andhra Pradesh.
13. Com. Vellanki Subba Rao,
District I.U.COUNCIL,
Palme Dutt Bhavan,
(Near Bus Stand),
Vijayawada - 520002,
Andhra Pradesh.
14. Com. K. Sekhar Babu,
City Trade Union Council,
Palme Dutt Bhavan,
(Near Bus Stand),
Vijayawada - 520002,
Andhra Pradesh.
15. Com. G.V.Krishna Rao,
Malliah Lingam Bhavan,
Kothapeta,
Guntur - 522001,
Andhra Pradesh.
16. Com. G. Suryam,
Malliah Lingam Bhavan,
Kothapeta,
Guntur - 522001.
Andhra Pradesh.
17. Com. B.Tulasendra,
Chittoor District Council,
257, Isukaveedhi, (AITUC)
Tirupati - 517501.
Andhra Pradesh.
18. Com. K. Subbanna,
CPI Office,
"Ho-Chi-Minh Bhavan",
Kasirao Gardens,
Cuddapah-516001,
Andhra Pradesh.
19. Com. E.Nagaraju,
District Council, AITUC,
Teachers' Guild Home,
(Urdu School Compound)
(Near Police Control Room),
Kurnool - 518001
Andhra Pradesh.
20. Com. J.Kumaraswamy,
Singareni Collieries
Workers' Union,
P.O. Kalyani Khani-504231,
Andhra Pradesh.
21. Com. K.Devaiah,
Sangadigunta,
Chitikelavari Veedi,
H.No.18-35-22,
Guntur-522001,
Andhra Pradesh.

22. Com. B. Rama Rao,
Plot No.114, Lalitnagar,
Hyderabad - 500044,
Andhra Pradesh.
23. Com. S.P. Dayanand,
3-6-99 Adarsh Nagar,
Karimnagar - 505002,
Andhra Pradesh.
24. Com. A.V.R. Sharma,
South Central Railway
Workers' Union,
Door No.18-4-46,
2nd Line, Kedareshwarpet,
Vijayawada - 520003.
Andhra Pradesh.
25. Com. Salam Shahidi,
19-1-1062/7, Bandlaguda,
Outside Doodhbowli,
Hyderabad - 500002,
Andhra Pradesh.
26. Com. P.J. Chandrashekar Rao,
8-35, Raju Colony,
P.O. Hal,
Hyderabad - 500042,
Andhra Pradesh.
27. Com. M. Krishna Murthy,
Kareemabad,
H.No. 18/692,
Warangal - 506002
Andhra Pradesh.
28. Com. Md. Abdul Khader,
Communist Party Office,
Nalgonda - 508001,
Andhra Pradesh.
29. Com. Mohd. Sirajuddin,
City Trade Union Council,
Shramik Bhavan,
Siddipet - 502103,
Andhra Pradesh.
30. Com. Orsu Narasimha Rao,
Sri Nagar 5th Line,
Behind Satyanarayanapuram
Colony,
Vijayawada - 520011.
Andhra Pradesh.
31. Com. Kothari Narasimha Rao,
AITUC Office,
Karmika Nagar,
Gudiwada-521301,
Krishna Dt. (A.P.)
32. Com. Kirla Krishna Rao,
General Secretary,
East Godavari Dist.
Committee of AITUC,
Mandavillivari Street,
Kakinada-533001. (A.P.)
33. Com. V.S. Bose,
LIG 'B' - 39,
Dr. A.S. Rao Nagar,
Hyderabad-500762. (A.P.)
34. Com. Mahboob Ali,
Secretary, Beedi Karmika
Sangham, C.P.I.,
P.O. Sirkonda-505462
Karimnagar Distt.
Andhra Pradesh.
35. Com. M. Anjaneyulu,
Distt. AITUC Office,
33-5-1, Nerella Konerugattu,
Allipuram,
Visakhapatnam-530004.
Andhra Pradesh.
36. Com. Nekkanti Subba Rao,
AITUC Office,
Vijayakranti Bhavan,
Opp. Govt. Girls School,
Narsapur-534275 (W.G.Dt.)
Andhra Pradesh.
37. Com. Y. Ghattayya,
Singareni Collieries Workers'
Union,
Godavari Khani-505209,
Andhra Pradesh.
38. Com. Smt. Bhagyam,
H.NO. 15-2-65, Venkataraonagar,
Kakani Road,
Guntur-522001. (A.P.)
39. Com. Chippa Narasayya,
Contractor Basti,
Bellampalli-504251,
Adilabad Distt.
Andhra Pradesh.

ASSAM

1. Com. Promod Gogoi,
President,
Assam Trade Union Council,
CPI Office, Rajgarh,
Guwahati - 781003.
Assam.
2. Com. Dipankar Datta,
Assam State Committees of
AITUC,
Abhiram House,
G.N. Bordoloi Road,
Guwahati-781003,
Assam.
3. Com. Upen Thalukdar,
Nalini Bala Devi Path,
Sreenagar, Dispur,
Guwahati-5,
Dist. Kamrup (Assam).
4. Com. Atul Ch. Hazarika,
ONGC Workers' Association
(AITUC)
B.G. Road,
Sibsagar- 785640.
Assam.
5. Com. Sitaram Rajput,
Mancotta T.E.,
P.O. Dibrugarh-786001,
Dist. Dibrugarh(Assam).
10. Com. Upendra Chourasia,
Ajoy Bhavan,
Langertoli,
Narain Market,
Patna-800004,
Bihar.
11. Com. Ratan Roy,
Kedar Bhavan,
Amarnath Road,
Patna-800001,
Bihar.
12. Com. Chandradeo pd. Himansu,
B/3/45, Beli Road,
Patna-800023,
Bihar.
13. Com. Satya Narain Thakur,
Chandrasekhar Bhavan,
Mithanpura,
Muzafferpur,
Bihar.
14. Com. Sambu Narain Jha,
United Coal Workers' Union,
At & P.O. Bhurkunda,
District Hazaribagh,
Bihar.
15. Com. T.N. Jha,
United Coal Workers Union,
Dakra Colliery,
P.O. Khelari-834001,
District Ranchi,
Bihar.

BIHAR

1. Com. Shafique Khan,
2. Com. Gaya Singh,
3. Com. Ramendra Kumar,
4. Com. Chakradhar Pd. Singh,
5. Com. Gajnaffar Nawab,
6. Com. P.K. Ganguli,
7. Com. Tikaram Majhi,
8. Com. Anirudh Singh,
9. Com. Rajendra Pd. Yadav,
Bokaro Ispat Kamgar Union,
823- III D,
Bokaro Steel City, 827001,
Bihar.
16. Com. Jalil Ahmed,
At & P.O. Hindgiri Colliery,
Ranchi,
Bihar.
17. Com. Lakhan Lal Mahto,
At & P.O. Govindpur Colliery,
P.O. Bokaro Thermal,
Distt. Bokaro.
Bihar.
18. Com. K.K. Karn,
C.P.I. Office,
Gandhinagar,
Dist. Dhanbad,
Bihar.
19. Com. Naresh Prasad,
At & P.O. Topa Colliery,
Via - Keyil,
Distt. Hazaribagh.
Bihar.

20. Com. Chandrasekhar Jha,
United Coal Workers' Union,
At & P.O. Jarangdih Colliery,
Dist. Giridih,
Bihar.
21. Com. A.K. Ahmed,
H.S.C.L. Kamgar Union,
823-III/D Bokaro Steel City,
District Dhanbad-827001,
Bihar.
22. Com. Chandeshwari Pd. Singh,
Barauni Telsodhak Mazdoor
Union,
Refinery Township,
P.O. Barauni Refinery Township,
Dist. Begusarai,
Bihar.
23. Com. Rambabu Singh,
President,
Marhowrah Chini Mill
Mazdoor Union,
At & P.O. Marhowrah,
Dist. Chapra (Saran),
Bihar.
24. Com. Shambhu Nath Banerjee,
C/o CPI Office,
Purani Jail Khana,
Gaya,
Bihar.
25. Com. M.S. Prasad,
President,
Electric Supply Workers'
Union,
(South Mandiri),
P.O. B.T.P.S.,
Distt. Begusarai,
Bihar.
26. Com. Kapil Deo Yadav,
Electric Supply Sub-Division,
Saharsa Power House,
Bihar.
27. Com. Laro Jonko,
Secretary,
United Mineral Workers' Union,
P.O. Chakradharpur,
Dist. Singhbhum,
Bihar.
28. Com. Laxmeshwar Yadav,
Bhikanpur, Nayatola,
Bhagalpur,
Bihar.
29. Com. K.N. Pandit,
Bus Stand,
Ratu Road,
Ranchi 834001
Bihar.
30. Com. Chandrama Singh,
C/o C.P.I. Office,
Sonar Toli, Siwan,
Bihar.
31. Com. Khagendra Pd. Verma,
President, AITUC, MADHUBANI,
Madhubani Dist. Khadi
Gramodhyog Employees Colony,
Ward No.12,
At & P.O. Madhubani,
Bihar.
32. Com. K.K. Sinha,
General Secretary,
N.M.D.C. Mines Workers' Union,
Raj Bhavan, Jhinkpani,
West Singhbhum.
33. Com. Munshi Marandi,
United Coal Workers Union,
At & P.O. Lalmatia,
District Godda,
Bihar.
34. Com. Parsh Nath Ojha,
General Secretary,
Sinchai Kamgar Union,
Qr.No.8, Road No.11,
Gardani Bagh,
Patna (Bihar).
35. Com. Subhashini Sharma,
Kedar Bhavan,
Amarnath Road,
Patna-800001.
Bihar.
36. Com. B.K. Roy,
Bihar State TUC,
Kedar Bhavan, Amarnath Road,
Patna-800001.
37. Com. Abdul Rauf,
Bihar State TUC,
Kedar Bhavan,
Amarnath Road,
Patna-800001.
- 38.

DELHI

1. Com. B.D.Joshi,
2. Com. Y.D.Sharma,
3. Com. T.A. Francis,
4. Com. M.M. Gope,
5. Com. N.N. Manna,
6. Com. D.L. Sachdev,
7. Com. J.P. Khare,
Delhi Municipal Workers'
Union,
4/7, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi-110002.
8. Com. Kailash Patra,
Hotel Mazdoor Union,
167, Panchquin Road,
New Delhi-110001.
9. Com. S. Chandra,
23/1, Chawri Bazar,
Delhi-110006.
10. Com. Daryao Singh,
D.T.C. Workers' Union,
3-A, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi-110002.
11. Com. Chattar Singh,
E-20, Mother Dairy Staff Qtrs;
Patpar Ganj Road,
Delhi-110092.
12. Com. Puran Chand,
K-464, Mangol Puri,
Delhi-110083.
4. Com. Bhikhubhai Waghele,
Trade Union House,
Ranjit Road,
Jamnagar,
Gujrat.
5. Com. Vijay Shenmare,
Samarpan Society,
Adajan Road, Surat (Guj.).
6. Com. A.B.Vakani,
601, Sneh Sudha Apartment,
Near Bright School, VIP Road,
Kurelibag, Vadodara,
Gujarat-370018.
7. Com. B.D.Desai,
25, Bhawanipur, Society, New Chhuni R
Nizam Pura, Baroda-390002.

GOA

1. Com. Christopher Fonseca,
2. Com. Narayan Palekar,
3, Sheetal Co-operative
Housing Society,
Margao,
Goa - 403601.
3. Com. Baburavam Gaonkar,
President, Goa Mining Labour
Welfare Union (AITUC),
P.O.Pali - Ambegal,
Vagus Salgaocar Colony,
Room No.8,
Pali, Bicholim,
Goa-403105.
4. Com. George Vaz,
Chairman, AITUC, Goa,
Assnora,
Bardez,
Goa-403503.

GUJRAT

1. Com. Raj Kumar Singh,
2. Com. Arjun Kant Shah,
Kandla Port Workers' Union,
Bunder Gate,
New Kandla,
Kutch,
Gujrat.
3. Com. A.N. Sheikh,
A-3/314, H.B.B.Colony,
Port. MANEJA,
District Vadodara-390013.
Gujrat.
5. Com. Rajendra Datta Naik
Mangeshkar,
Secretary, AITUC,
Mangeshi,
Mardol, Goa,
PIN: 403404.
6. Miss Suhasini Korgaokar,
Member of Executive Committee,
M/s Indo Swiss Jewels
Workers' Union,
Caraswada, Fivim,
Bardez Goa. 403502.

HARYANA

1. Com. Darshan Singh,
2. Com. Raghubir Singh,
3. Com. Bechu Giri,
Haryana State Committee of
AITUC,
1/K/109 N.I.T. Faridabad,
Haryana.
4. Com. Man Singh,
Office of Mazdoor Sabha,
Gr. No.43, Labour Colony,
Bhiwani,
Haryana.
5. Com. Jagdish Sharma,
C/o CPI Office,
Vinod Nagar,
Opp. Mill Gate,
Hissar, (Haryana).
6. Com. Daryoo Singh,
Bhagat Singh Smark,
Asandh Road,
Panipat,
HARYANA.
7. Com. Partap Singh,
Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
Ltd.,
Plant Office,
Gurgaon (Dundahera),
HARYANA-122016.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Com. R.L. Dogra,
2. Com. D.R. Nirdoshi,
Vill. & P.O. Surangani,
District Chamba-176317,
Himachal Pradesh.
3. Com. Surjit Singh Dogra,
President,
Chamera Workers' &
Employees' Union,
H.O. Banikhet,
District Chamba,
Himachal Pradesh.
4. Com. Karnail Singh,
C/o PWD Rest House,
Kandaghat, Dt. Solan,
Himachal Pradesh-173215.

KARNATAKA

1. Com. M.S. Krishnan,
2. Com. M.C. Narsimhan,
3. Com. H.V. Anantha Subba Rao,
4. Com. V.R. Ananda Tirtha,
5. Com. H. Mahadevan,
6. Com. C. Balakrishnan,
C/o AITUC Office,
No.25, 1st Floor, 4th Cross,
Sampige Road, Malleswaram,
Bangalore-560032.
KARNATAKA.
7. Com. G. Sounder Raju,
Lakshmikumar Nilaya,
II Cross, Dinnur,
R.T. Nagar Post,
Bangalore- 560032,
Karnataka.
8. Com. Vijay Kumar,
Advocate,
Saraswathiswar Building,
Bhagyanagar,
Behind, RDP College,
Belgum (Karnataka).
9. Com. H.R. Sheshadri,
2704, IV Cross, Mederakare,
K.R. Mohalla,
Mysore-570057.
Karnataka.
10. Com. Bhoja Kotian,
Babu Rao Compound,
Kodikal,
Mangalore-575006.
Karnataka.
11. Com. Guna Shekar,
AITUC Office,
Tamil Colony,
Chikmangalur-575101.
Karnataka.
12. Com. J.M. Hanumanthappa,
C/o CPI Office,
Ashoka Road,
Davangere-577002.
Karnataka.

13. Com. Babu Mathew,
No.12 'The Dawn',
Rings Street,
Bangalore-560025.
Karnataka.

9. Com. P.K.Moorthy,
AITUC Office,
P.C. Meppady,
Wynad Jilla,
Kerala.

14. Com. M.D. Hari Govinda,
AITUC Office,
No.2, Mill Corner,
Sampige Road,
Malleswaram,
Bangalore-560003.
KARNATAKA.

10. Com. C.H.Krishnan,
District AITUC,
Thayalangadi,
Kasargode,
Kerala.

15. Com. R.D. Halingali,
Ganapatigalli,
Jamkhandi-587301,
Bijapur District,
Karnataka.

11. Com. Vazhur Soman,
Secretary, HEL Union(AITUC),
P.O. Peerumedu,
Idukki District,
Kerala.

16. Vacant

17. Vacant

12. Com. Mundapally Thomas,
P.O. Parakkottam,
Adur - 691551,
Kerala.

13. Com. M.A. Karim,
CPI Office,
Kadappakada,
Kollam - 691008.
Kerala.

KERALA

1. Com. J.Chittaranjan,

2. Com. C. Divakaran,

3. Com. K.P.Rajendran,

4. Com. C.A.Kurian,

5. Com. Vijayan Kunissery,

6. Com.Kallat Krishnan,
5/1258, East of Christian
College,
Kozhikode-673001,
Kerala.

14. Com. K.C. Mathew,
Kulangara,
Edappally,
Kochi - 682024,
Kerala.

15. Com. P.Sujanapriyan,
General Secretary,
Construction Workers'
Federation, AITUC,
Sukumar Building,
Pazhavangadi,
Thiruvananthapuram-695023,
Kerala.

7. Com.P.P.Mukundan,
'Nest',
CPI Compound,
Kannur-670001,
Kerala.

16. Com. A.N. Rajan,
Sub-Engineer,
K.S.E.B., Power House,
P.O. Viyyur-680010,
Thrissur,
KERALA.

8. Com.C.Krishnan,
Sangeth, Trichambaram,
P.O.Thaliparamba,Kannur,
Kerala.

17. K.C.Prabhakaran,
Kerala State TUC, (AITUC),
Sugathan Memorial Building,
Sugathan Road,
Trivandrum-695014.

1. Com. P.K.Krishnan,
Kerala State TUC, (AITUC),
Sugathan Memorial Building,
Sugathan Road,
Trivandrum- 695014.

19. Com.M.Radhakrishnan Nair,
Kerala State TUC, (AITUC),
Sugathan Memorial Building,
Sugathan Road,
Trivandrum-695014.

20. Com. P.S.Soma Shekharan,
Kerala State TUC, (AITUC),
Sugathan Memorial Building,
Sugathan Road,
Trivandrum-695014.

11. Com. S.N.Bhalerao,
183, Baliram Beth
Opp. Brahmin Sabha,
P.O.Jalgaon-425001.
Dt. Jalgaon,
Maharashtra.

12. Com. Bal Aloney,
Nagpur Girni Mazdoor Sangh,
(near Tilak Statue), Mahal,
Nagpur - 440004,
MAHARASHTRA.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Com. A.B.Bardhan,

2. Com. G.V.Chitnis,

3. Com. T.N. Rama Rao,

4. Com. M.M.Deshkar,

5. Com. ...

6. Com. B. Kango,

7. Com. B.S. Dhume,
'Sunder Niwas',
Block No.9, 2nd Floor,
Saraswat Colony,
Jogeshwari (East),
Bombay - 400060.
MAHARASHTRA.

8. Com. A.D.Golandaz,
C/19, Suleman Building,
302/2, Agra Road, Kurla,
Bombay - 400070
Maharashtra.

9. Com. Prashant Umakant Mokashi,
Andheri Trade Union
Centre (AITUC),
Ghansham Patil Builg.,
S.V. Road,
Andheri (West),
Bombay - 400058.
Maharashtra.

10. Com. B.L.Barage,
House No.1385/3,
Ward 'A' Shivaji Peth,
P.& Dt.Kolhapur,
Maharashtra.

13. Com. Shyam Kerkar,
'Elgar',
20, Bijli Karamchari Grih
Nirman Sanstha,
Chanakya Puri,
Vishram Bagh,
P.O.Sangali-416415.
Dist. Sangali.

14. Com. Sitaram Jagtap,
B-2/4, Sant Sudama Co-op.
Housing Society,
Chhatrapati Shivaji Marg,
Santa Cruz (East),
Bombay-400055.
Maharashtra.

15. Com.Madhav Mokashi,
P.O. Khopoli (At Vihari),
District Raigarh-410203,
Maharashtra.

16. Com. Mohan Sharma,
Working President,
MSEB Workers Federation,
Parvana Bhavan,
44, Kingsway, Nagpur,
MAHARASHTRA.

17. Com. Sukumar Damle,
Andheri Trade Union Centre,
Ghanshyam Patil Building,
Swami Vivekanand Marg,
Andheri (West),
Bombay-400058.

18. Com. Karbhari Ugale,
Sangamner Akola,
Taluka Beedi Kamgar Union,
(Lal Bavata),
Lal Bavata Karyalaya,
Post Sangamner-422605,
Dist. Ahmed Nagar,

MADHYA PRADESH

19. Com. Tanaji Thombare,
Lata Kunj,
Shivaji Nagar,
P.O. Barsi-413401,
Dist. Solapur.
Maharashtra.

20. Com. Srihari Golbathni,
Bhivandi Trade Union Centre,
501, Gavripada, Room No.3,
Lane Opp. Rais High School,
Thane Road,
P.O. Bhivandi-421302,
Dist. Thane.
MAHARASHTRA

21. Com. Shanta Ranade,
United Western Bank Builg.,
Sanapati Chowk, Laxmi Road,
6/1, Budhwar peth,
Pune-411002.
MAHARASHTRA.

22. Com. D.P. Ludabe,
Savitri Nivas, Room No.15,
Malapa Dongari No.1,
Azad Road,
Andheri (East),
Bombay-400093.
MAHARASHTRA.

23. Com. Budrinath Baral,
Kamgar Housing Society,
Khokadpura,
Aurangabad - 431001.
MAHARASHTRA.

24. Com. Anil Hazare,
Secretary,
Rojandari Kamgar Sangh,
MLA Rest House,
NAGPUR
MAHARASHTRA.

25. Vacant

1. Com. D.K. Rao.

2. Com. Krishna Modi.

3. Com. Homi Daji.

4. Com. Krishna Swami,
P.O. Birlagram-456331,
Nagda, Dist. Ujjain,
Madhya Pradesh.

5. Com. Harinath Singh,
Qr. No.776/A/III,
Balco Nagar-495684,
Dist. Bilaspur,
Madhya Pradesh.

6. Com. Nutneswar Khoragade,
Jairam Building,
Sarada Chowk,
Raipur - 492001.
Madhya Pradesh.

7. Com. C.L. Kaushik,
Satnamipara Nandai Marg,
P.O. Rajanandgaon,
Rajanandgaon-491441,
Madhya Pradesh.

8. Com. Satish Govila,
10, Kanti Nagar,
Tansen Marg,
Gwalior - 474002.
Madhya Pradesh.

9. Com. Pritam Chowkse,
2/4, Pardeshipura,
Indore - 452003,
Madhya Pradesh.

10. Com. M.C. Soni,
4D/38, Sector I,
Bhilai - 490001,
Madhya Pradesh.

11. Com. Ajit Kumar Jain,
C.P.I. Office,
(near Padmakar School),
Namak Mandi Katra,
Sagar - 470002.
Madhya Pradesh.

ORISSA

12. Com. Hari Ram Rohitas,
President,
M.P. Khet & Ban Mazdoor
Union,
Shakir Sadan,
Patel Nagar, Bhopal,
Madhya Pradesh.
13. Com. R.D.C.P.Rao,
Secretary, Samyukta Khadan
Mazdoor Sangh,
Vill. & P.O. Kirandul,
Bailadila, Dt. Bastar,
Madhya Pradesh.
14. Com. C.R. Bakshi,
Shakir Sadan,
Patel Nagar Labour Colony,
Bhopal - 462001.
Madhya Pradesh.
15. Com. Sudhir Mukherjee,
Burapara,
Raipur - 492001,
Madhya Pradesh.
16. Com. Haridwar Singh,
Secretary,
Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor
Sangh,
B-46, Sector 'C' Colony,
P.O. Dolla,
Dist. Shahdol-484446
Madhya Pradesh.
17. Com. Prabha Bhamre,
6/9, Malwa Mill,
Pakki Chaal, Patnipura,
Indore,
Madhya Pradesh.
18. Vacant
19. Vacant
1. Com. D.C. Mohanty.
2. Com. D.K. Panda.
3. Com. P.K. Panda, MLA,
Qr.No. P-5/2,
MLA Colony,
Unit 4, Bhubaneswar,
Orissa.
4. Com. Prabhat Mishra,
C.P.I. Office,
Bisra Road,
Rourkela,
Orissa.
5. Com. Divakar Roy,
K.M.F.W. Union,
P.O. Barbil,
District Keonjhar,
Orissa.
6. Com. Amit Chakraborty,
B.C.M.W. Union,
Lamatibahal,
P.O. Lamatibahal,
Via Brajranagar,
Sambalpur,
Orissa.
7. Com. Debendra Panda,
AITUC Office,
Park Street,
Berhampur 760002.
Ganjam,
Orissa.
8. Com. Ram Sankar Ram,
Paradip Port Shramika Sangha,
P.O. Paradip,
Dist. Jagatsingh Pur,
Orissa.
9. Com. Jayanta Das,
C.P.I. Office,
Station Square,
P.O./Dt. Balasore,
Orissa.

PUNJAB

1. Com. Madan Lal Didi.
2. Com. Bant Singh Brar,
3136, Sector 41-D,
Chandigarh.
3. Com. Parduman Singh,
4. Com. Amarjeet Singh Ansal,
Textile Mazdoor Ekta Bhavan,
Ekta Bhavan,
Putlighar,
Amritsar.
5. Com. Avinash Chopra,
General Secretary,
PMD Mechanical Workers' Union,
Near T.L.S.C. (PSEB) Office,
Basti Gobindgarh,
MOGA. (Punjab).
6. Com. Amar Singh Bhattian,
General Secretary,
FCI Palledar Workers' Union,
Amloh Road,
Khanna (Distt. Ludhiana).
7. Com. Gurdeep Singh Moti,
Punjab Roadways Depot,
Jagraon (Distt. Ludhiana).
8. Com. Om Parkash Mehta,
General Secretary,
Trade Union Council,
Dholewal Chowk,
Ludhiana.
9. Com. Ruldu Khan,
Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha,
Fouji Market Moga,
Distt. Faridkot,
(Punjab).
10. Com. Padam Singh Thakur,
III-22, Power Colony,
K.S. Nagar,
(Kartar Singh Sarabha Nagar),
Ludhiana (Punjab).
11. Com. Sunheri Lal,
P.R.T.C. Workers' Union,
Bus Stand,
Patiala,
Punjab.
12. Com. H.S. Gambhir,
H.No. 803, Sector 40-A,
Chandigarh.
13. Com. Mehanga Ram,
Kiln Area, Nangal Township,
District Ropar,
Punjab.
14. Com. Harsharan Jit Kaur,
C/o F-156,
Rajpura Colony,
Patiala,
Punjab.
15. Com. M.S. Sidhu,
President, PSEB Employees Fedn,
Plot No. 1,
New Partap Nagar Jalandhar Rd,
Amritsar-143001.
16. Com. Harpal Singh,
H.No. 1169, Phase No. II,
Mohali District,
Ropar,
Punjab.

RAJASTHAN

1. Com. K. Viswanathan.
2. Com. Sri Krishna.
3. Com. P.S. Parmar,
Khetri Thamba Shramik Sangh,
D-95, Sector II A,
P.O. Khetrinagar-333504,
Dt. Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.
4. Com. Birdu Ram Saini,
Rajasthan State TUC, (AITUC),
Swami Kumaranand Smarak,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
Jaipur-302001.
5. Com. Premji,
Rajasthan State TUC, (AITUC),
Swami Kumaranand Smarak,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
Jaipur-302001.
6. Com. Madan Lal Sharma,
Rajasthan State TUC, (AITUC),
Swami Kumaranand Smarak,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
Jaipur-302001.
7. Com. Sri Ram Yadav,
Swami Kumaranand Smarak,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
Jaipur-302001.

8. Com. D.K. Chengani,
Rajasthan State TUC, (AITUC),
Swami Kumaranand Smarak,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
Jaipur-302001.

TAMILNADU

1. Com. Parvathi Krishnan,
2. Com. A.M. Gopu,
3. Com. S.C. Krishnan,
4. Com. S.S. Thiagarajan.
5. Com. K.S. Ramaswamy (Somu),
36, West Street,
Karur-639001.
Tamilnadu
6. Com. T.R.S. Mani,
Tamilnadu AITUC,
25, Kovoor Vaithianathan
Mudali Street,
Chintadripet,
Madras - 600002.
Tamilnadu
7. Dr. G. Kannabiran,
7/B, Rajaji Street,
P.O. Gudiyattam -632602,
Tamilnadu.
8. Com. J. Lakshmanan,
25, Kovoor Vaithianathan
Mudali Street,
Chintadripet,
Madras - 600002.
Tamil Nadu
9. Com. R. Chellappan,
No.4 Periyar Street,
Thamparam Sanatorium,
Madras - 600047.
Tamilnadu.
10. Com. A. Ramasubbu,
Main Road,
Vikravandi -605652.
Tamilnadu.
11. Com. R.A. Govindarajan,
99, Rangan Street,
Kattur,
Coimbatore - 641009.
Tamilnadu.

12. Com. W.A. Dayarathana, (AITUC),
Thyagigal Illam,
Valparai 642127,
Dt. Coimbatore (T.N.)
13. Com. M. Arumugam,
99, Rangan Street,
Kattoor,
Coimbatore -641009.
Tamilnadu.
14. Com. (Mrs.) S. Meenal,
AITUC,
Devakottai,
Pasumpon - 623302,
Tamilnadu.
15. Com. S. Kasi Viswanathan,
36/1, Courtallam Road,
Lalukapuram,
Tirunelveli - 627008.
Tamilnadu.
16. Com. S. Chandrakumar,
66, East Raja Street,
Tanjore - 613001-
Tamilnadu.
17. Com. S. Jagan,
45, Arunachala Achari St.,
Triplicane,
Madras - 600005.
Tamilnadu.
18. Com. T.M. Murthy,
14, Ponnagaram Broadway,
2nd Cross Street,
Madurai - 625010.
Tamilnadu.
19. Com. K. Parthasarathy,
8, Dr. Natesan Road,
Ashok Nagar,
Madras - 600083.
20. Com. P. Krishnaiah,
199, Ist Main Road,
M.R. Nagar,
Madras - 600051.
Tamilnadu.
21. Com. V.K. Balakrishnan,
26, Andal Nagar,
Adambakkam,
Madras - 600088.
Tamilnadu.

22. Com. M. Manjini,
Pondicherry State TUC (AITUC),
July-30-Thiyagigal Nilayam
Maraimalai Adigal Salai,
Opp. Swadeshi Cotton Mills,
Pondicherry - 605005.
 23. Com. K. Desingh,
D-33, Ramalinga Nagar,
ANDA Colony,
Arumbakkam,
Madras-600106.
 24. Com. P. S. A. Salam,
No. 53, Bharathi Veedhi,
Erode-638004.
Tamilnadu.
 25. Com. M. Selvaraj, EX.MP.
 26. Com. S. A. Pandian,
4th Ward,
Sankaralingapuram Street,
Koilpatti-627701.
Tamilnadu.
 27. Com. V. S. Abhisheram,
Tamilnadu State TUC, (AITUC),
25, Kovoor Vaithinathan
Mudali Street,
Chintadripet,
Madras-600002.
Tamilnadu.
 7. Com. Lallan Singh,
Uttar Pradesh Bijli Karmachari
Sangh,
Village Beri, P.O. Sirsa,
Allahabad,
Uttar Pradesh.
 8. Com. Lallan Rai,
Hindalco Pragatisheel
Mazdoor Sabha,
Renukoot P.O.,
District Mirzapur-231001,
Uttar Pradesh.
 9. Com. Rajan Mathew,
P.O. Khadia Project,
Singrauli Collieries,
Dist. Sonbhadra-231222.
Uttar Pradesh.
 - 10.
 11. Com. D. K. Saxena,
201/III/I BHEL,
Ranipur, Hardwar,
Uttar Pradesh.
 12. Com. Arvind Raj Swaroop,
AITUC Office,
Kanpur Mazdoor Sabha Bhavan,
12/1 Gwaltoli-
Kanpur-208001.
Uttar Pradesh.
 13. Com. Jamuna Singh,
8/2/6, Civil Line,
Station Road,
Faizabad (U.P.).
 14. Com. R. N. Upadhyay,
22, Kaiserbagh,
Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh.
 15. Com. Shyam Kishore Srivastava,
U.P. State Committee of AITUC,
7, Bisheshwarnath Road,
Lucknow-226001. (U.P.)
- UTTAR PRADESH
1. Com. Dwarika Singh,
 2. Com. Basudev Pandey,
 3. Com. Sadruddin Rana,
 4. Com. Sukhbir Singh Tyagi,
 5. Com. Dharmendra Kumar,
Indrashram Guru,
Nanak Nagar,
Mathura,
Uttar Pradesh.
 6. Com. K. R. Kashyap,
21-Block, III Idga,
Dehradun,
Uttar Pradesh.

16. Com. Radheshyam Tiwari,
Filak Colony,
Subhash Nagar,
Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh.

17. Com. Shishupal Singh,
119/205, Om Nagar,
Darshan Purva,
Kanpur (208012).

18. Com. D.K. Yadav,
Uttar Pradesh Bijli
Karmachari Sangh,
A-949/5 Indra Nagar,
Lucknow.
Uttar Pradesh.

WEST BENGAL

1. Com. Indrajit Gupta,
2. Com. Kamalapati Roy,
3. Com. Sunil Sen,
4. Com. B.N. Tewari,
5. Com. Namai Routh,
6. Com. Nanda Dulal Srimani,
7. Com. Tarun Moitra,
98, Deshbandh Road,
Calcutta-700035
West Bengal.
8. Com. Safi Ahmed,
27-B, Karl Marx Sarani,
Calcutta-700023.
West Bengal.

9. Com. Gobin Karar,

10. Com. Nihar Mukherjee,
27A, Sadananda Road,
Alighat,
Calcutta-700014.
West Bengal.

11. Com. Ram Sen,
11/5 Andul, 2nd By Lane,
P.O. Botanical Garden,
Howrah-700003.
West Bengal.

12. Com. Debashis Dutta,
35-K, Jagannath Ghat Lane,
Mahesh,
Serampore, Hooghly,
West Bengal.

13. Com. Chanchal Ghosh,
Press Agents (P) Ltd. &
Allied Concerns Workers' Union,
30/1A, College Row,
Calcutta-700009.
West Bengal.

14. Com. Gour Sikdar,
CPI Office,
Malancha Road,
Kharagpur-721301.
West Bengal.

15. Com. Abdul Mannan,
R-66, Garden Reach Road,
Calcutta-700024.
West Bengal.

16. Com. Kuber Singh,
Central Cotton Mills (NTC),
18 Girish Ghosh Road,
P.O. Belure Math-711202.
District Howrah.
West Bengal.

17. Com. Himanshu Das,
Calcutta Electric Supply,
Mazdoor Samiti,
C1/3, Labony Estate,
Salt Lake,
Calcutta-700064.
West Bengal.

18. Com. Himanshu Chatterjee,
United Iron & Steel
Workers' Union,
Subhas Palli,
P.O. Burnpur, Dt. Burnpur,
West Bengal.

19. Com. Jyoti Lahiri,
36, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.

20. Com. S.R.Paul,
W.B.State TUC(AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013,
West Bengal.
21. Com. Pradip Moitra,
Gr.No.B1/19, Lower Kesia,
P.O. Hindustan Cables,
District Burdwan-713335,
West Bengal.
22. Com. Purnendu Sen Gupta,
C/o CPI Office,
Boxi Bazar, P.O.Midnapur,
Dist. Midnapur,
West Bengal.
23. Com.Ajoy Das Gupta,
1/2 C.I.T. State,
Christopher Road,
Calcutta-700014.
West Bengal.
24. Com.N.R.Kanjilal,
Bata Mazdoor Union,
Batanagar-743313,
South 24 Parganas,
West Bengal.
25. Com. Manoj Chatterjee,
Bata Mazdoor Union,
Bata Nagar-743313,
South 24 Parganas,
West Bengal.
26. Com.Saral Sen,
AICP Office,
15, Amir Ali Avenue,
Calcutta-700017.
West Bengal.
27. Com. Gurudas Das Gupta,
28. Com.Sunil Mohinta,
14/1Q Beerpara,
Calcutta-700030.
West Bengal.
29. Com. Sudhir Boumick,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC)
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
30. Com. Ranjan Das Gupta,
West Bengal TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
31. Com. Shyamal Bose,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.(W.B.)
32. Com. Ranjit Guha,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.(W.B.).
33. Com. H.Rahman,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
34. Com.Ram Bilas Ram,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
35. Com. Niranjan Ghara,
W.B. State TUC(AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
36. Com. Arun Chakravarthy,
W.B. State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013. (W.B.).
37. Com.Kamalhya Nandan Das
Mahapatra,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.
West Bengal.
38. Com. Shanker Sen,
W.B. State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013. (W.B.),
39. Com. Chandreswar Das,
W.B. State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.(W.B.).
40. Com.Dulal Dutta,
W.B.State TUC, (AITUC),
144, Lenin Sarani,
Calcutta-700013.(W.B.)

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

1. Com. O.P. Gupta,
4, Bangla Saheb Road,
New Delhi-110001.
2. Com. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour,
1-8-1/99, Surya Nagar,
Hyderabad-500020.
Andhra Pradesh.
3. Com. Ramdhari Parashar,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
4. Com. Santosh Kumar,
J-22, B.K. Dutt Colony,
Jor Bagh Road,
New Delhi-110003.
5. Com. P.K. Kodian,
203, V.P. House,
Rafi Marg,
New Delhi-110001.
6. Com. M.S. Upadhyaya,
G.I. Employees Association,
232, Dr. D.V. Road,
Bombay-400001.
7. Com. A.V. Nachne,
C-1, Sarita Housing Society,
(Behind State Bank of India),
Naupada Thane,
Bombay-400602.
8. Com. M.H. Talib,
Bihar E.S. Workers' Union,
Vidut Mazdoor Bhavan,
South Mandiri,
Patna-800001.
9. Com. M.S. Sidhu,
President,
S.S.E.B. Employees' Federation,
Power Colony,
Gullunder Road,
Gurdaspur,
Punjab.
10. Com. S.S. Basu,
2, School Lane,
New Delhi-110001.
11. Com. N.K. Chatterjee,
M.E.C. Employees' Union,
Seminary Hills,
Nagpur-440013.
MAHARASHTRA.
12. Com. Deoki Nandan Singh,
C/1/43, Refinery Township,
Union Bhavan,
Begusarai,
Bihar.
13. Com. C.M. Singh,
I.O.C. Pipe Lines Workers'
Union,
P.O. Sipara (Dhalwar),
Patna,
Bihar.
14. Com. H.N. Narendra Prasad,
No. 743/23, 15th A, Main Road,
Gokul I State, Phase I,
P.O. Mattikire,
Bangalore-560054.
KARNATAKA.
15. Com. Tarakeshwar Chakravarty,
General Secretary,
All India Bank Employees'
Association,
3-B, Lal Bazar Street,
Calcutta-700001,
West Bengal.